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SAUCE,
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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
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FOR MOTOR CARS,
MOTOR CYCLES AND
MOTOR BOATS.
"GOODYEAR" and
"DUNLOP" TYRES.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
4, Des Vaux Rd., H.K.
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No. 18,572. 號二十七百五千八萬一第 日十初月十年巳丁 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24TH, 1917. 六禮拜 號四廿月一十年六國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers. [784]

BRITISH PILSENER BEER
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14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Telephone No. 76.

NEW CARTRIDGES.
JUST ARRIVED.

FIRST-CLASS DAMP PROOF, AMERICAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES.
25, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of Chilled Shot.

These Cartridges, made of the finest damp proof material, steel lined inside with brass casing 1/2" deep on the outside, are especially made to withstand the effects of damp climates and are second to none for reliability in the field.

We have also received a consignment of E.S.A. Air Rifles.

Inspection Invited.
WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
[1148]

A LING & CO.
19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

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PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

Week Days	Week Days
7.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes	7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
9.00 " to 10.00 " " 10 "	10.30 " to 11.00 " " 10 "
10.00 " to 11.00 " " 15 "	11.00 " to 12.00 noon " 15 "
11.30 " to 12.45 p.m. " 15 "	12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " 10 "	1.00 p.m. to 2.30 " " 15 "
1.15 " to 1.45 " " 15 "	2.30 " to 3.00 " " 15 "
1.45 " to 2.15 " " 10 "	3.00 " to 3.30 " " 15 "
2.15 " to 3.00 " " 15 "	3.30 " to 4.00 " " 10 "
3.00 " to 4.00 " " 10 "	

NIGHT CARS.
8.30 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. 9.30 to 11.00 p.m. Every Half Hour.

11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter Hour.

SUNDAYS.

Week Days	Week Days
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes	7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30 " to 11.00 " " 10 "	10.30 " to 11.00 " " 10 "
11.30 " to 12.00 noon " 15 "	11.30 " to 12.00 noon " 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 "	12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 "
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3.00 " to 3.30 " " 15 "	3.00 " to 3.30 " " 15 "
3.30 " to 4.00 " " 10 "	3.30 " to 4.00 " " 10 "

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office Alexandra Buildings, Des Vaux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comproadore. Order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers. [468]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 31st OCTOBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 8 Through Express a.m.	No. 9 Local a.m.	No. 10 Through Slow a.m.	No. 11 Local a.m.	No. 12 Through Express p.m.	No. 13 Through Express p.m.	No. 14 Local p.m.	No. 15 Through Express p.m.	No. 16 Local p.m.	No. 17 Through Express p.m.	No. 18 Local p.m.
QANTON (Sha Tau) dep.	7.30		8.35		12.35		1.35				
SHUI LUNG dep.	7.40		8.45		1.45		2.35				
Shum Chun dep.	7.50		8.50		2.00		2.50				
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INTIMATIONS

NEW MODEL MOUTRIE PIANOS

Representing the highest degree of perfection in artistic construction, combined with the embodiment of forty years' experience.

GUARANTEED

FIVE YEARS.

CASH OR EASY TERMS.

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DON'T buy "flannel" Shirts. Ask for and insist on getting

"Viyella"

It does not irritate, is durable and unshrinkable. Healthful, in that it absorbs and radiates away the moisture from the body, and looks well all the time.

STOCKED IN KHAKI, also WHITE and STRIPED.

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ST. ANDREW'S FAIR

MURRAY PARADE ON GROUND, HEATHER DAY - NOV 30th

PROCEEDS FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS IRRESPECTIVE OF NATIONALITY IN SCOTTISH HOSPITALS.



THE SWAN FOUNT PEN.

DEFIES HEAT

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

SOLD BY ALL JEWELLERS, STATIONERS AND IMPORTERS.

MABIE, TODD & Co., Manufacturers, LONDON.

PLAQUE PREVENTION SERVICE IN NORTH MANCHURIA.

EXTRACTS FROM THE FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

Dr. Lien-tch, Director and Chief Medical Officer, in the course of a brief summary of the fifth annual general report of the North Manchurian Plague Prevention Service for the year ending September, 1917, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, says:—

I left Harbin on June 13th for my annual trip of inspection to the out-station hospitals on the Sungari and Amur. I found all the hospitals well kept, and considerable progress was reported everywhere. A proper carriage drive, paved with cobbles has now been made leading from the town of Taiheho to the Hospital. The officials, merchants, and gentry there have shown commendable enterprise in helping our Medical Officers with financial support in constructing and lighting the road.

Our Medical Department in Harbin has during the past year undertaken bacteriological and chemical examinations for ascertaining the purity of water supplies, mineral waters and milk. On several occasions we have been asked to analyse pills sold in the town. Our medical officers have also acted as examiners for practitioners of medicine in the city. Of nineteen thus examined, only one passed our requirements.

In spite of the war and increased cost of everything, large sums of money have been spent by the authorities upon road construction and other municipal improvements. The Chinese city is now practically a new town, built upon modern lines, a large part of the river bank having been reclaimed for wharfs and main business thoroughfares. The price of land has increased by leaps and bounds. The value of the lot upon which our hospital stands is assessed at no less than half a million roubles.

The past year has been a very healthy one so far as infectious disease is concerned. Plague continues to be absent throughout Manchuria and North China, making this the seventh successive year in which it has not occurred. An outbreak of Pneumonic plague was reported by Dr. Robert Parry (an English missionary doctor) from Tachow, in Kansu, on the Tibetan border, and was easily suppressed. Small-pox was prevalent for the rivers, but scarlet fever was not noticeable. In Shanghai, where the disease claimed an unusual number of victims this year. Dysentery and Enteric Fever are not abnormally high. The disastrous floods which have recently occurred in Tientsin and the surrounding districts may easily lead this winter to a serious epidemic of Typhus, Relapsing Fever and other infectious diseases, unless proper sanitary precautions are taken now.

Dr. F. Ebersson, who has done excellent work during the past year, left for America on 28th June to continue his plague investigations in an American laboratory. He will receive an allowance of one thousand gold dollars from the funds of the Service for the prosecution of this work. Dr. Frank Herzhberger, Veterinary Surgeon of the Heilungkiang Government and affiliated to our Service, left for America in September after three years of useful work in the northern regions. His successful work in preventing the spread of anthrax among cattle and horses in the various farms will not be easily forgotten by those who have benefited by his advice.

Our matron, Mrs. Tsao, who had been connected with the Service since its inauguration, was actually murdered by burglars on the evening of May 28th. The Chief Nurse, Miss Chen, was attacked at the same time, but she, fortunately, recovered.

This is only one instance of an increasing number of acts of violence which have become prevalent since the advent of the Revolution in Russia. I wish to thank the Board for agreeing to my proposal to allow the relatives of Mrs. Tsao the sum of 1,000 roubles as compensation for her faithful service.

The number of out-patients treated at the different hospitals are set down in the following table as compared with preceding years:—

	1916	1915	1914	1913
Harbin	10,652	14,887	19,395	19,167
Taiheho	6,847	7,173	7,231	7,548
Haining	3,740	3,593	3,654	4,138
Lanshan	1,018	1,221	1,328	1,450

The number of in-patients treated at Harbin Hospital is 452, mostly surgical. I wish to conclude this report by expressing my appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the lay and medical staff and of their constant loyalty and devotion to duty during a critical period lasting many months when their salaries were insufficient to purchase even the bare necessities of life.

FUTURE OF EMPIRE.

Lord Levenshulme (High Sheriff of Lancashire), speaking at Leigh, said German impudence was colossal. The Kaiser had staked his empire against other empires, and had practically put down a challenge to win a sovereign. When he says he could not win, he said: "Give us everything back again and we will hand over what we wrongfully took." All distinctions of rank could only lead to two great classes—the class that did their duty and the class that did not. The future of the Empire would rest with the former class. We should determine that every house should be fit for habitation and have a reasonable amount of garden attached to it, and that the conditions of work for the wage-earner of either sex should be such as to give them better opportunity. The horizon created must give a better outlook, and then we should have a finer race than the world had ever seen.

CHINESE TROOPS FOR THE FRONT.

VIEWS OF THE CHINESE FOREIGN MINISTER.

According to the *Mainichi*, Mr. Wang, the Chinese Foreign Minister, is quoted in Chinese papers as making the following statement in regard to the dispatch of Chinese troops to Europe:—

"The French Minister has approached the Chinese Government with a request to send 30,000 troops to Europe to be put in the second line, suggesting at the same time that the Allied Governments would furnish China with arms and ammunition and war expenditure. To emphasize his claim the French Minister pointed out that American troops have already reached Europe. Since the Chinese Government is at war with Germany and Austria, it is quite natural that Chinese troops should be sent to Europe. The French Minister expressed a wish for the dispatch of 30,000 troops, but China must see that at least 100,000 recruits are raised for the purpose. Inasmuch as the suggested supply by the Allied of arms and money would make the Chinese troops no better than mere mercenaries, and would consequently affect the dignity of China, these matters must be attended to by China herself, though, of course, the Allies' help must be solicited in view of the present difficult financial condition of the country.

"As to the expenditure the dispatch of Chinese troops will entail, the War Department has not as yet completed its investigations. Granting that six months' allowance as well as military equipment and travelling expenses are given to each unit of these troops, at least 1,000 yuan will be required for one. The sum will amount to 30,000,000 yuan for 30,000 men and 100,000,000 yuan for 100,000 men. Thus, China will be called upon to float a foreign loan of 100,000,000 yuan.

"It is open to doubt whether the new recruits will prove good fighters on the battlefields, but it is hoped that three months' training at home and another three months' training in France will make them serviceable. These Chinese troops will be first put on sappers' work in the second line, but will be all placed in the first line subsequently.

"As it will be difficult for the Chinese troops to take the field by themselves, they will be necessarily placed under the orders of Commanders of the Allied Powers. I feel sure that when these 100,000 Chinese troops make a triumphant return to their own country, the military administration of China will be very favourably affected and China will be transformed into a strong country."

PEKING GERMAN HOLD UP.

DOCUMENTS SEIZED AT SAN FRANCISCO.

On information from Washington that evidence of the machinations of German agents in China would be found on the Dutch liner *Orange* on her arrival from the Orient, U.S. Government representatives on 11th October held the ship five hours in the stream at San Francisco while a painstaking search was made of every bit of luggage and all letters and documents belonging to German and Austrian Government officials on their way home from their posts under safe conduct granted by the *Entente* allies (say the *San Francisco Chronicle*).

That valuable papers had been found in the search showing the widespread plotting by Germans while China was still among the neutral governments of the world was admitted by a Federal official. Anton Arnold, a German, who was financial adviser to the Government before the breaking off of diplomatic relations between China and Germany, was the most important member of the incoming delegation. Dr. von Roosthorn, former Austrian Minister to China, was also a passenger.

There was thirty-two German diplomatic officers, Consuls and consular attaches, and thirty-eight Austrian Government officials.

All documents seized were reported to have been sent immediately to Washington.

DUTCH EAST INDIES SHIPPING.

In the last annual reports of the three most important navigation companies with services to the Netherlands East Indies, the following details are given about the fleets, capital, etc. The *Stoomvaart Maatschappij Nedderland* consist of 38 ships, measuring 31,794 tons; of the *Rotterdam Lloyd*, 28 ships, measuring 159,782 tons; and of the *Kon. Paketvaart Maatschappij*, 39 ships, measuring 181,296 tons. There are in construction for the *Stoomvaart Maatschappij Nedderland* six ships, measuring 43,000 tons, and for the *Rotterdam Lloyd* four ships, measuring 31,000 tons. The capital of the *Stoomvaart Maatschappij Nedderland* amounts to fl. 19,000,000, of the *Rotterdam Lloyd*, fl. 15,000,000; and of the *Kon. Paketvaart Maatschappij*, fl. 18,000,000 and a bond loan of fl. 6,153,000.

N.Y.K. TO BUILD FIFTY NEW STEAMERS.

The following information has been given out concerning the proposal of the N.Y.K. to increase its capital:—

The Company says it wishes to provide against the post-bellum shipping competition of the world by building fifty new steamers of various sizes and inaugurating new lines.

It has two schemes for the post-bellum expansion of its business. One is to turn out vessels for service on the European and American lines, which shall be as large as the Hamburg-America liners formerly running between Hamburg and New York. Another is to build as many ships as possible of less luxurious appointments with a sum of Y. 100,000,000.

"OUR DAY" AT CANTON.

As the result of "Our Day" in Canton \$1,436 has been remitted to the British Red Cross Society in London. The total amount collected was \$10,022.53, made up as follows:—

Total donations, etc.	\$ 2,856.83
Nett proceeds of Ah Fong's photographs	30.00
Evening Concert (per the C.A.T.S.)	300.00
Raffles	2,222.93
Sweet Stall	385.47
Brass Band	510.50
Auction of Case of Stout	40.00
Tobacco	126.70
Tobacco Kiosk	550.80
Toy Stall	141.45
Parcel delivery, etc.	48.97
Sundries	171.50
Man in the Tub	108.10
Gift Stall	1,129.20
Gato Money	188.40
Bar (including sale of surplus stock)	107.40
Red Cross Nurse	101.50
Cocunut Shies	310.50
Chinese Conjurors	80.50
Sale of Flags	340.40
Shooting Gallery	140.00
	\$10,078.00

Less loss on small coins \$ 9.80
Less sundry charges outstanding (to be paid to General War Charities if collected) 45.61

Grand total for remittance \$10,022.53
Remitted to London £1,400 at 2/10½ = \$9,774.54
35 at 2/11½ = 237.45

Balance to General War Charities account \$ 10.54

A personal acknowledgment has been sent to the many who so kindly assisted with gifts in money or kind, but the Committee take this opportunity of thanking them all collectively, as also those who laboured at the Stalls and side shows at the *Fête*.

COTTON AND YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Polshwalla & Kotwall, cotton and yarn brokers of Hongkong, in their report dated November 23rd, state:—

Since the issue of our last report, on the 15th ultimo, our market, following the erratic course of exchange, has undergone several changes, the range of fluctuation being as high as \$5 to \$10, both ways.

In the meantime, Cotton has been soaring upwards, with India, of course, following suit, the last advices received from Bombay by cable indicating substantial advance in the price of the raw material.

At the moment, our market appears to be quite firm, the importers requiring a general advance in view of higher replacing cost.

The total business transacted during the period under review amounts to some 7,000 bales, but consisting chiefly of "tons" for the Yunnan market. "Twenty" seem to be out of favour.

Unsold stocks, 10,000 bales.

Bargains in Chinese hands, 18,000 bales.

Shipments from Hongkong to Shanghai and coast ports, 2,000 bales. SHANGHAI.—Owing to the disastrous flood in the Northern provinces, this market has been reported quiet, with small business passing. Latterly, however, a fair inquiry has set in for No. 12s.

JAPANESE YARN.—This class of yarn has advanced over \$12, but the business done was quite limited. The following are latest quotations:—Nagasaki No. 20s, at \$225; 3 horses No. 10s, at \$205; 3 horses No. 20s, at \$225; 900 bales Yellow Joss No. 20s, at \$195-\$210-\$215; Setsu No. 10s, at \$180; Setsu No. 20s, \$230; Blue Fish No. 20s, at \$230.

RAY COTTON.—After a long interval a small parcel of Bengal Cotton has been sold at \$40 per picul. Chinese. No sales. Quotations—Bengal, at \$37-\$45; Chinese, at \$40-\$50 per picul.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

"HEATHER DAY" DUTIES.

(1) The O.C. No. 1 Platoon will warn 40 picked men for special duty between the hours of 9.45 and 11 p.m. on Friday, November 30th.

The O.C. No. 2 Company will similarly warn duties for Saturday, December 1st.

These men will be warned off in three shifts and will report at Headquarters Club to Staff Inspector McEwen. The latter will, in turn, report to Inspector Garrod.

Men so warned will not attend the Company Parades on November 27th and November 29th respectively.

(2) All Staffs and Company Inspectors are required to report in uniform to Inspector Garrod at the Parade Ground at 10 a.m. on Friday, Nov. 30th, to assist in traffic regulations in connection with the proposed procession. Exemption from this duty may be obtained from A.S.P. Hough or the D.M.P. (H).

(3) A detachment of Mounted Police will be warned for duty at 10 a.m., and will report as per orders to be issued by the O.C. M.P.

(4) The Police Band will play at the Fair on the evening of Nov. 30th. The following Band Practices are ordered:—Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday (Nov. 26th, 27th and 28th).

All exemptions are withdrawn, and no leave is to be granted except by the undersigned.

INSPECTORS AND SERGEANTS. All Inspectors and Sergeants (other than those on duty) will attend at Headquarters Club on Monday, Nov. 26th, at 5.30 p.m.

F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (R.). Hongkong, November 23rd, 1917.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

LEAVE.

2nd-Lieut. G. C. Moxon, Mounted Section, is granted 2 months' leave from 14th Nov., 1917.

Pte. S. W. Bacon, "B" Co., is granted 6 months' extension of leave from 30th November, 1917.

Spr. B. Lillio, Engineer Co., is granted 4 months' leave from 19th Nov., 1917.

Spr. W. N. Fleming, Engineer Co., is granted 1 month's leave from 19th November, 1917.

Spr. D. W. Munton, Engineer Co., is granted 6 months' leave from 25th November, 1917.

Spr. F. C. Cleome, Engineer Co., is granted 3 months' leave from 25th Nov., 1917.

Corpl. C. Edgecombe, "A" Co., is granted leave from 15th Dec., 1917, till 28th Feb., 1918.

TRANSFER.

Lance-Serjt. W. J. Crawford is transferred from Signalling Section to "B" Co., dated 20th Nov., 1917.

MUSKETRY NOTES.

Copies of the booklet kindly presented to the Corps by Lieut. H. R. B. Hancock and 2nd-Lieut. R. Sutherland may be obtained on application at Headquarters.

PRESENTATION OF CUP.

Serjt. S. E. Green has been good enough to present a cup to be won by the highest scorer in Part 3, Annual General Musketry Course.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY CAPTAIN J. M. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

AT BELCHERS BATTERY.

PARADES.

Monday, 26th inst.:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Co., D.R.F. Class only.

5.15 p.m. Left Half Co., D.R.F. Class only.

Tuesday, 27th inst.:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Co., Full parade.

5.15 p.m. Left Half Co., Full parade.

Thursday, 29th inst.:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. (Gun numbers other than specialists).

5.15 p.m. Left Half Co. (Gun numbers other than specialists).

Friday, 30th inst.:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. Layers and Setters' Class only.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPT. W. RUSSELL.

23rd to 30th inst.:—

E. L. Manning, nightly at Belchers and Lyeemun. Parades as per Rotors posted at Headquarters.

Engine drivers at 5.15 p.m.

Electricians at 5.30 p.m.

Officers next for duty:—

Belchers, 2nd-Lt. Matthewman.

Lyeemun, Capt. James.

Stonecutters, 2nd-Lieut. Marley.

Parades for instruction.—Classes for higher ratings at Belchers at 6 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday, under Staff-Sergeants Ovenden and Parsons, R.E., Corporal Day and 2nd-Corpl. Norris, H.K.D.C.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

"B" CO. (MEMBERS NOT IN CAMP).

PARADES.

Monday, 26th inst.:—

4.30 p.m. No. 7 Platoon, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

Tuesday, 27th inst.:—

4.30 p.m. No. 6 Platoon, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 8 and 9. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, 28th inst.:—

4.30 p.m. No. 7 Platoon, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 8 and 9. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

Recruits (those not attending Camp Only).

Monday, 28th inst.:—

5.15 p.m. All units, except "D" Co., at Headquarters, under Sergeant Oxberry and Lance-Serjt. Meade and Corpl. Grimes. Dress: Drill order.

5.15 p.m. Quarry Bay residents at Taihook Dock.

"D" COMPANY.

Wednesday, 28th inst.:—

5.15 p.m. New members (joined since 1.1.17), at Headquarters, under C.S.M. Cooke and such other instructors as may be available.

5.15 p.m. Quarry Bay residents at Taihook Dock.

ORDERS FOR CADET COMPANY BY 2ND-LIEUT. J. E. W. READ.

PARADES.

Monday, 26th inst.:—

5.15 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. Buglers at Headquarters.

Wednesday, 28th inst.:—

5.15 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections at Yaumati Football Ground.

5.30 p.m. Buglers at Yaumati Football Ground.

6.30 p.m. Gymnasium at St. Andrew's Church Hall.

(Sd.) G. E. BREWSTER, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.D.C.

Hongkong, November 23rd, 1917.

DAYLIGHT SAVING.

Commencing on Easter Sunday and ending on September 12th the re-introduction of daylight saving secured 163 extra hours of daylight, the benefits of which have been apparent to everyone (says a London exchange). Besides the benefit to health it is estimated the saving in lighting and heating alone was \$2,500,000.

SPORT.

BILLIARDS.

SOLDIERS' CLUB TOURNAMENT.

The H.K.D.C. qualified for the second round of this competition on Thursday night, winning by 668 points. Their next opponents will be the winners of H.K.P.R. 3 and 4 P. and the Royal Navy. Final scores:—

"A" CO. H.K.D.C. G.M.P.
Capt. Lammett 250 Pte. Roberts 155
Mr. Davidson 250 Pte. Plaistow 155
Total scores...1,500 Total scores...632

CRICKET NOTES.

To-day's League fixtures are as follows:—

Hongkong v. Chinese Recreation Club—
Hongkong Cricket Ground.
Kowloon v. University—At Kowloon.
Civil Service v. Royal Engineers—
Civil Service Ground.
Craigengower v. Navy—Craigengower's Ground.

The two Clubs which upset calculations last week by defeating the leaders will meet on the Craigengower Ground, and ought to put up an exciting game. Both won their matches, thanks to their two bowlers, and a repetition this afternoon would mean very low scoring. Commander Gibson, however, may get going with the bat, and in that case it is odds on the Navy, as Craigengower cannot be said to have a strong batting side.

Kowloon and the University ought to provide another good game. Brayshaw will be out for the visitors, and with Marley in form they are not a side to be despised, though they have a considerable "tail." Kowloon, after their defeat last week, will be out to win, and with a full team ought to take the 3 points.

The Civil Service are playing the best of the Military teams, and will have their work cut out to win. If the Snappers beat first and the home bowlers are in anything like form the Civil Service will probably win, but if the home side's bat first a draw is not unlikely result.

On the Hongkong Cricket Club Ground, Ng Eze Kwong will be given an opportunity to show what he can do against the Club's bowling. Even if he makes a big score the Chinese bowling is not good enough to dismiss the Club for a small total, and with last Saturday's defeat in mind the Club are fairly certain to take all 3 points.

In the absence of a list of league fixtures we do not know if the R.G.A. are playing the Middlesex, but if they are they ought to win.

KOWLOON v. UNIVERSITY.

In this match to be played at King's Park this afternoon at 2.15, Kowloon will be represented by J. P. Robinson, R. Peterson, A. A. Claxton, Major T. K. Robertson, R. E. Lindell, Lieut. J. K. McConnell, W. T. Elson, K. Macaskill, J. E. S. Hodge, L. J. Blackburn and H. Overy.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

The Navy gained their first victory of the season last Saturday, obtaining their two points at the expense of the E.G.A. The gunners had quite a fair share of the game, but they were rarely allowed to approach too near the Navy goal. Cookes and Black were the chief factors in the very fine defensive game played by the Navy, and will prove towers of strength to that team this year. The sailors had only two opportunities to score, but they snatched up both of them, and deserved their victory. The play of the Artillery was rather cramped, and they would do better to give their wings more to do. There is too much of a tendency to keep the ball in the centre of the field.

To-day the Club meet the Navy on the Club Ground in the Hongkong League. There will be a collection in aid of "Heather Day" Funds, and the money taken at the stand will also be handed over to the same charity. The game should be well worth watching. The last time the teams met the Club gained a rather lucky victory by four goals to two, but the Navy will start favourably to-morrow, although it will not be at all easy to defeat. The very persistent rumour of the recent arrival of internationalists, who will be turning out for the Navy to-day, is false, but the sailors will be at full strength.

The unexpected defeat of the Athletic in the junior division brought about some changes in the League table. The 88th Co. are leading comfortably at present, but to-day's game will test them severely. Kowloon, after their remarkable success last week, will, no doubt, be again looking for points, although the game will probably go to St. Joseph's, which is considered to be one of the teams likely to carry off championship honours. Altogether, the prospects of a good season for the second division are very promising, the fight for premier honours being a much more open affair than last year, none of the teams being exceptionally strong, and none outstandingly weak.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

HONGKONG LEAGUE, DIVISION I.

Navy v. H.K.P.C., Club Ground—Kick-off, 4 p.m.

DIVISION II.

Kowloon v. St. Joseph's College—Club Ground. Kick-off, 2.30 p.m.
South China Athletic v. 88th Co.—Navy Ground. Kick-off, 2.30 p.m.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, in their weekly share report dated November 23rd, 1912, states:—

Our last report was dated 16th November, since when the better tone than noted has developed rapidly and has not only been confined to Indo-Chinas, but has extended to most of the speculative stocks, in which a larger business has been done than several months past. Investment stocks have so far not been affected by the general improvement and still remain dull and difficult to move. Shanghai market is also a good deal more active and Cottons mostly show an advance in price. Singapore market for Rubber shares has been quiet and prices are in some cases a shade lower.

The following are our to-day's wired quotations:—

Alor Gajahs \$ 4.80
Ayer Panas 12.20
Glencelys 2.50
Kedahs 4.00
Kempas 8.25
Malaka Pindas 3.00
Malakoffs 4.80
New Serendubs 4.80
Sanderuffs 4.80
Tapahs 22.75

Plantation Rubber is quoted at 2/6½ in London. Bar Silver is quoted 42 15-16. Sterling T.T. is 2/10½. Singapore T.T. is 123½. Shanghai T.T. is nominal at about 70 and the Bank's buying rate for 3 days' bills is nominal at about 70½.

BANKS.—Price of Hongkong and Shanghai is unaltered, with sellers at \$930, but no business is reported.

MARINE INSURANCES.—No sales are reported in this section. Cantons are on offer at \$320 and Unions at \$775. North Chinas are wanted at Tls. 11½ from the North and Yangtzes at \$190 with exchange 73.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong Fire is nominal at \$310. China Fires have come to business at \$130.

SHIPPING.—A large business has been done in Indo-China Deferred at from \$121 to \$138 cash, \$124½ to \$140 January and \$127 to \$144 for February. Market closes with an unsatisfied demand, with buyers at \$138 cash and \$145 February, with very few shares offering. Latest quotation from London is \$33 buyers. Douglases have, at last, come into favour and sales have been made at \$73, \$73½ and \$74 cash and at \$76½ to \$78 for February. Steamboats have been neglected, but small sales have been made at \$19. Star Ferries remain nominal at \$23½.

OPINION.—Shells have improved their position, and are wanted at 110½. The London quotation has improved to 117½, and Langkats have had a sharp rise to Tls. 16, at which there are buyers. Ural Caspians are unchanged at 30½ nominal. REFINERIES.—There has been a recovery in China Sugars and cash sales were made up to \$92. Market is now rather quieter, with probable buyers at \$90. Malabons are in request at \$29½, but no shares are forthcoming.

MINING.—Nothing whatever to report. DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been in strong demand and have gradually improved to \$125, at which they close with buyers. Kowloon Wharves have been a good market, and \$90 cash has been paid. They close steady at this rate. Shanghai Docks are wanted at Tls. 72, and perhaps more would be paid. LUMBER, KOWLOON AND BUILDINGS.—Market has been quiet. Sales of Lumber have been made at \$88, and of Humphreys at \$5.75 and \$5.65. Centrals and Hotels are both wanted at \$90, as are West Points at \$79.

COTTON MILLS.—There is a considerable improvement to note in this market. Ewes have buyers at Tls. 165, Kung Yiks at Tls. 15½, Yangtsepoos at Tls. 6.00, at all of which prices sales have been made. Shanghai Cottons and Orientals remain nominal at Tls. 114 and Tls. 36½ respectively.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Cements have been dealt in to a limited extent, at \$7.20 and \$7.25, but few shares are to be had at these prices for cash or at corresponding rates forward. Irons have been done at \$147. Ropes at \$39½, and China Lights at \$3.50. Dairy Farms could be placed at \$24. Providents at \$7½, China Borneos at \$8½. Electrics are wanted at \$45, with small sellers at \$49. Watsons are on offer at \$51. Tramways have been neglected and can be had at \$4.00.

Memo.—Next Settlement day, 28th November.

CLUB v. THE NAVY.

In this match against the Navy on the Club Ground at 4 o'clock the Hongkong F.C. will be represented by:—Goldenberg; Cave and McCubbin; Baiston, Stewart and Rogers; Campbell or Wood, Goldenberg, Chassels, McTavish and Stalker.

88th COMPANY R.G.A. v. SOUTH CHINA ATHLETIC.

The team to represent the 88th Co. in their match with the South China Athletic will be:—Griffiths; Jones, W. and Hardy; Green, Sharmar and Sandell; Moss, Watson (Br.), Taylor, Tipper and Jones, J. L.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

GAMBLING.

Several Chinese were charged with gambling. It was stated that the men were seen playing *fasten* by a detective, near the factory in which they were employed, during the afternoon. Mr. Wood fined them \$3 each.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of wax. Inspector Gordon said that the defendant was seen walking along Canton Road carrying the wax. Defendant stated that another man had given him the wax to carry. When he was arrested the other man ran away. Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$11, with the alternative of fourteen days' hard labour.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF COAL.

A Chinese was charged with the unlawful possession of two tons of coal, valued at \$50. Mr. Gardiner, who appeared for the defendant, asked that the case be remanded till some day next week, as he had to attend Court. Inspector Gordon said that defendant was a witness in another coal case. Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case till Tuesday, bail being fixed at \$100.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A Chinese was charged on remand, with attempting to commit suicide by jumping off a launch into the harbour. Mr. Wood said he would release defendant if he promised to go back to his village. Defendant said that he could not do so, as he had incurred some debts which he had to pay. A friend undertook to pay the man's debts. The defendant was remanded till Monday.

AN OPIUM CASE.

A Chinese was charged with the unlawful possession of four taels of opium. It was stated that the opium was found concealed in two tins of biscuits which the defendant had in his possession. On being questioned the man admitted that opium was concealed in the tins. Defendant said that the opium was given him by another man, whom he did not know. Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced him to a fine of \$100; in default, four months' hard labour.

ALLEGED THEFT OF SUGAR.

A Chinese was charged with stealing a quantity of sugar. Defendant said he got the sugar from a steamer, on which he had been employed. The defendant was noticed coming from the wharf with the sugar in his possession. Inspector O'Sullivan said that the steamer had left for Shanghai before any enquiries could be made. Mr. J. R. Wood suggested that the Company should be asked whether they wanted the man prosecuted. The case was remanded, bail being fixed at \$10.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF ROPE.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of rope. It was stated that, on information received from Wanchai, a lookout was kept and the man was arrested at No. 19, Dan Wang Street, while getting the rope weighed. It probably belonged to the Naval Dockyard, where some robberies had been committed lately. Defendant admitted that the rope was not his. Mr. Wood said that time would be necessary to trace the owner of the rope, and remanded the case till Monday, bail being fixed at \$50.

AN ASSAULT CASE.

A Chinese was charged with assaulting another Chinese. The complainant stated that the defendant had taken a number of boys to rip open several bags of rice which were lying in his junk. He drove the boys away, and some time later the defendant accosted him and demanded \$10, threatening, if it were not paid in three days, to do him bodily harm. On Wednesday morning the defendant and three others attacked him, and the former struck him in the eye. Defendant said the accused was prevaricating. The blow was purely an accident. Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced defendant to a month's hard labour.

ATTEMPTED LARCENY OF CLOTHING.

A little Chinese boy and an old man were charged with the attempted larceny of clothing. Inspector Gordon said that another Chinese had taken some clothes to the washerwoman, and had been given a receipt, which he subsequently lost. The man informed the washerwoman of the loss and asked her to detain anyone who came with the receipt for the clothes. The next day the little Chinese boy came up, and, producing a receipt, demanded the clothes. The Police were informed, and the other defendant was arrested. Defendant admitted that he sent the boy to get the clothes. The case was remanded until to-morrow.

AN UNWELCOME VISITOR.

A Chinese was charged with being found at No. 8, Yuk Ming Lane, for an unlawful purpose, also with being in possession of a pair of pliers. Inspector O'Sullivan said that defendant was found on the staircase at about 10 o'clock on Thursday night. For some time the inmates had been disturbed by the presence of people on the staircase, and, on the night in question, hearing a noise, complainant with some others, ran out and saw defendant making his escape. On examining the staircase a piece of stick was found, while defendant had in his possession a pair of pliers. The Inspector thought that the accused had not gone there with the intention of committing a felony, but to steal a pair of pliers. The case was remanded until Monday, bail being fixed at \$100.

WAR CHARITIES.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST NO. 20.

General.	
*H.E. Sir F. H. May	250.00
*Mr. C. G. Horne	50.00
*Sir W. Ross Davies	20.00
*Armchair	1.00
*Staff—Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.	48.00
Hongkong Gymkhana Club	340.00
*Ojager Singh	10.00
*Britishers	100.00
*Staff—Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.	150.00
*Wong Sui Woon	5.00
*"Golf"	15.00
*Chief Inspector Kerr	5.00
*Inspector Gordon	3.00
*Sergeant Willis	3.00
*L. N. L.	50.00
*Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.	50.00
*Ladies' Working Party of the Union Church	50.00
*Observatory	10.00
*Mr. E. Irving	10.00
*Mr. D. W. Tisdman	30.00
*Mr. T. Sutherland	5.00
*Mr. L. A. Langley	5.00
*Mr. J. C. Wildin	5.00
*Mr. Vald Bjerre	10.00
*Mr. H. Owen Carstensen	10.00
*Mr. T. Kring	10.00
*Mr. F. E. Worson	5.00
*Messrs. Pentreath & Co.	100.00
*Mr. C. B. Brooke	25.00
*Mr. C. H. Wakeman	25.00
*Tadpole Ah Chee	11.00
*The Edward Dispensary	15.00
*Leung Ping Fai	5.00
*Fung Shi Hon	5.00
*Lo Nam Chak	5.00
*Lau Tsz Ping	5.00
*Chan Tui	5.00
*Ng Mut Cheun	5.00
*Subscribers under \$5	59.20
*Messrs. John D. Hutchison & Co.	500.00
Collected from the boxes at Peak Tram Station, Star Ferry Pier and Blake Pier	2.98
*Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C.	30.00
*Mr. C. G. Alabaster	10.00
*His Honour Mr. H. H. Gonsports	20.00
*Mr. E. Davidson	20.00
*Mr. E. L. Agassiz	20.00
*Anonymous	40.00
*Penknife	3.00
*Mr. W. Murray Scott	38.60
*Process Lottery Mrs. A. H. Skeeton's pictures	100.00
*R. L. H.	350.00
*"Submarine"	4.00
*"Luck"	47.60
*Staff—Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	50.00
*Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak	250.00
*Leo Fat	5.00
*Chang Piu	5.00
*Lee Ping	5.00
*Wai Woo	5.00
*Tam Kung Wo	25.00
*Mr. G. K. Nuttall (Oct./Dec.)	300.00
*Tang Hoi Kee	50.00
*Chu Chung Hoo	20.00
*Chung Kee	5.00
*Lee Fook	1.00
*Mon Yauk Lim	20.00
*Chan Yau Kee	3.00
*Awong Hing Cheung	1.00
*Lee Ching	1.00
*Fung Yuen	2.00
*Wong Chung Hing	1.00
*Shin Yick	1.00
*Wing Yuen	1.00
*Chung Yee Cheong	1.00
*Cheung Kee	1.00
*Chang Ying Loo	5.00
*Chang Sam Chan	1.00
*Tai Fack	1.00
*Chang Ching Hing	2.00
*Lam Woo	50.00
*Ku Hing	1.00
*Yee Yuen	3.00
*Sze Wo Shing	1.00
*Cheong Kam Po	20.00
*Lee Yau Chuen	100.00
*Fung Yiu Ming	5.00
*Ho Sing Chau	15.00
*Monthly subscriptions	1,470.50
Prisoners-of-War Fund.	
*Some Members of the Hongkong Club	6.58
*"A. Fisher" Jan	50.00
*Mr. A. W. Smith	25.00
*Mr. F. G. Becke	10.00
*Blue Cross Fund.	
*Anonymous	21.00
*Star and Garter.	
*M. S. and E. G.	10.00
*Blinded Soldiers and Sailors.	
*Messrs. Patell & Co.	25.00
*Lawn Bowls Association, 45 per cent. of sweepstake on League Competition	947.00
*A. W.	5.00
*Ladies' Bridge Book	20.55
*Monthly subscriptions	120.00
Red Cross.	
*"Our Day," 1911	110,375.72
*Auction held at Phoenix Club on "Our Day"	237.25
Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association.	
*P. J. L. O.	10.00
*Mr. H. A. Nibbet	25.00
*Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin	25.00
*Officers' Families Fund.	
*P. J. L. O.	10.00
*Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock	30.00
*J. O. S. S.	500.00
*Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin	25.00
Total	
Acknowledged	\$110,941.27
	543,072.14
Amounts returned, etc.	\$890,013.41
	632,196.93
Balance in hand	\$ 27,316.48
Monthly subscription.	
N. J. Szasz, Hon. Treasurer.	
Hongkong, 22nd November, 1912.	

INTIMATIONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD

& COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN'S COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.

NEW WINTER STOCKS NOW SHOWING.

JAEGER'S KNITTED JACKETS & WAISTCOATS

SILK AND WOOL

MOTOR SCARVES

READY TO WEAR

OVERCOATS

ALL WEIGHTS IN

SHIRTS AND PYJAMAS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

13

THE UNITED STATES GRAPHITE CO.

IS NOW REPRESENTED IN CHINA WITH A COMPLETE LINE OF LUBRICATING GRAPHITES, FOUNDRY FACINGS, GRAPHITE PIPE CEMENT, JOURNAL AND GEAR GREASE, GRAPHITE PASTE PAINTS, Etc., Etc.

Sole Agents:

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

Hotel Mansions.

Telephone 1990.

[1115]

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

SPECIAL SHOW

THIS WEEK

CHILDREN'S

WHITE COATS. PELISSES.

MATINEES. HATS. ETC.

12, DES VŒUX ROAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LOST.

ON the 22nd instant, on Barker Road, a LADY'S WORK BAG containing Fancy Work, Sissors, and Thimble. Will kindly return to—
MRS. SKELTON,
149, Barker Road, Peak.
[1208]

HEATHER DAY FUND.

GRAND CONCERT

VICTORIA THEATRE.

MONDAY, Nov. 26th, at 9.15 P.M.

Under the Auspices of
ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

NET PROCEEDS IN AID OF
HEATHER DAY FUND.

SPLendid PROGRAMME.

Book early at ANDERSON MUSIC COMPANY.

Prices: \$3, \$2 and \$1.

[1209]

G. R.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that SEALED TENDERS in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "TENDER FOR QUARRIES," will be received at this Office until Noon on MONDAY, the 27th of December, 1917, for the letting of the undermentioned Granite Quarries at Hong-kong, Kowloon, and the New Territories, for one year from the 1st January, 1918.

Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt to the effect that the tenderer has deposited in the Colonial Treasury a sum of \$50 as a pledge of the bona fides of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown if the tenderer refuses to carry out his tender and comply with the conditions hereinafter contained, should the tender be accepted.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

Forms of tender can be obtained from the Director of Public Works.

Conditions of letting and plans of the Quarries can be seen on application to the Principal Land Surveyor, P.W.D.

PARTICULARS OF THE QUARRIES.

Quarry Lot No.	Approximate Area in Acres	Upset Crown Rent
Tsai Tai Mui No. 2	12.02	\$ 800
Sh. utiwan Nos. 3 & 4	7.90	3,200
Hok On No. 8	8.44	2,100
Ma Tai Kok No. 7	6.0	700
No. 8	4.00	1,800
Ma Ti No. 9	1.94	200
Jordan Road No. 10	4.65	1,000
Yauwai No. 11	2.28	1,000
Ngau Tau Kok No. 6	2.00	900
Ngau Tau Kok Nos. 1-5, 7, 8, 10, 15, 20, & 25	10.12	1,300
Ngau Tau Kok Nos. 6 & 11-14, 21, & 22	3.91	600
Cha Kwo Ling Nos. 1-30	24.58	3,700
Sai To Wan Nos. 1-11	16.3	600
Leyuan Nos. 1-28	20.44	3,000
Fuk Tsun Heung No. 12	4.29	12,000

[1310]

4% FRENCH LOAN.

(RENTE PERPETUELLE 4%).

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE beg to announce that they are prepared to receive and forward to Paris, free of commission and telegraphic charges, at the selling rate of T.T. on Paris, applications for the above Loan, which will shortly be open to public subscription.

The list of applications will be CLOSED IN PARIS ON DECEMBER 16th, 1917, and those intending to subscribe are invited to apply without delay.

Issue Price: \$8.60.

Full particulars will be supplied on application to the

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE, 6, Chater Road.

[1290]

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1917.

Price of Issue Frs. 68.60.

Bearing interest from the 16th Dec., 1917, payable quarterly.

Free of Taxes.

Not to be redeemed for 25 years.

Subscription List will be Closed on the 12th December, 1917.

Bills and Bonds of the "National Defence" bought before the 1st November, 1917, are accepted in payment.

Applications will be received by:

THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,

where full particulars may be obtained.

L. BERINDEAGUE, Manager.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1917. [1292]

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED ASSISTANT to take charge of Export Department. Apply, stating experience and salary required, to—

P.O. Box 290, Care of "Daily Press" Office.

[1295]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG LEAGUE CLUB & NAVY.

GRAND FOOTBALL MATCH.
CLUB GROUND, HAPPY VALLEY.

TO-DAY (SATURDAY),

November 24th, 4 P.M.

Proceeds will be given
HEATHER DAY FUND.
[1296]

NOTICE.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(FIRE AND MARINE).

HAVING been Appointed AGENTS to the above Company, we are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS and issue Policies at Current Rates.

UNION TRADING CO., Agents.
Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 12th November, 1917. [127]

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 26th day of November, 1917, at 8 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One LOT of CROWN LAND at Nathan Road, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of the Lot	Boundary Measurements	Contents	Area in Acres	Upset Rent
1	100' 0" x 100' 0"	1.0000	1.0000	\$ 1,000
2	100' 0" x 100' 0"	1.0000	1.0000	\$ 1,000
3	100' 0" x 100' 0"	1.0000	1.0000	\$ 1,000
4	100' 0" x 100' 0"	1.0000	1.0000	\$ 1,000
5	100' 0" x 100' 0"	1.0000	1.0000	\$ 1,000
6	100' 0" x 100' 0"	1.0000	1.0000	\$ 1,000
7	100' 0" x 100' 0"	1.0000	1.0000	\$ 1,000
8	100' 0" x 100' 0"	1.0000	1.0000	\$ 1,000
9	100' 0" x 100' 0"	1.0000	1.0000	\$ 1,000
10	100' 0" x 100' 0"	1.0000	1.0000	\$ 1,000

[1296]

G. R.

NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Colonial Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the "REGISTRATION" or "PERSONS ORDINANCE 1915."

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

[13]

HOUSES TO LET

NO LEASE.

SUITABLE FIRM may obtain Office Rooms in Mission Building, The Bund, Canton.

Apply—

JACOB SPEICHER,

Secretary-Treasurer,

Mission Building,

The Bund, Canton.

[1331]

TO LET.

HOUSES in Morston Terrace and Broadway Terrace.

OFFICES in York Buildings.

HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

[129]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Lee House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

44, Cross Street, Canton.

[130]

TO LET.

FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

44, Cross Street, Canton.

[127]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S COLD CURE

CURE

TABLETS

CURE A COLD IN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME.

AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR

NEURALGIA AND MALARIAL

HEADACHE.

Copy of repeat order recently received from England—

"All Saints' Lodge,"

Bowley,

Blackwater,

Hants.

Mrs. — will be much obliged by Messrs. WATSON sending to her by post 10 bottles of their "Cold Cure." She will be glad to have these as soon as possible, as she is to-day sending her last bottle to her son (Capt. —, of the Buffs), who is at the front and finds the Tablets excellent for stopping Colds."

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 16.

[13]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 124, Des Voeux Road, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

THE Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 24th NOVEMBER, 1917.

THE BRITISH VICTORY.

By his daring and initiative Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has achieved a more striking success than any previously recorded in the Western theatre of the war. A series of attacks delivered on a front of upwards of thirty miles, extending from the River Scarpe, in the north, to St. Quentin, in the south, have resulted in the piercing of the "impenetrable" Hindenburg Line to a depth of more than five miles and the capture of nine thousand prisoners and a number of guns. Some idea of the German casualties may be obtained from the fact that five German divisions have been crippled. The outstanding feature of these successful operations is the rapidity with which they have accomplished their object. The enemy were taken completely by surprise, as on this occasion there was no preliminary bombardment. In view of the formidable character of their defences the Germans can never have anticipated an advance without artillery preparation. There was a triple cordon of three separate trench systems, and each of these was protected with belts of especially stout wire of intricate patterns, all co-ordinated with machine-gun posts and strong redoubts so that infantry could not, apparently, approach any point without being swept with machine-gun fire. To overcome this great barrier a large number of Tanks were assembled on a considerable sector with such great secrecy that even the Press correspondents, who had been moving freely through the lines, had no suspicion of their approach. The Tanks travelled by night and were hidden in woods, by day. When they emerged suddenly en masse from the mist on the morning of the 21st they are

said to have produced an awe-inspiring effect on the enemy, who were "aghast and dazed." The leviathans made short work of the obstacles which stood in their path, and raked the trenches with their guns, putting the occupants to flight and enabling the Infantry to follow in their wake with unprecedentedly light losses. Sweeping through the gap, which had been made, the cavalry rode down the enemy's rear-guard columns, charged the enemy's batteries, and rendered further valuable service in rounding up fugitives. It is believed that the success of the Tanks has opened up a prospect of open warfare. At the least, it will oblige the Germans to man the Western Front more heavily than they have done recently and in this way will relieve the pressure on other fronts.

By this masterly stroke Sir Douglas Haig has dislodged the enemy from the positions upon which they fell back last Spring before the pressure then brought to bear upon them. Here, we are told, they thought they could defy the armies of the world. They have now been disillusioned. The progress of our troops has been most marked in the neighbourhood of Cambrai, from which Fontaine Notre Dame, now reported as being in our hands, is not more than about three miles distant. Cambrai is therefore exposed to our shell-fire, and this is bound to prove extremely embarrassing to the enemy, as the town is the hub of a great network of railway and road communications stretching behind the German lines to the north, south and east. There is no indication yet that the advance has stopped, and if it can be followed up the results are likely to be highly important, for by the capture of Vimy Ridge some time back, the British were able to look down on the valley of the Scarpe, which leads to the broad plains of Northern France stretching away towards Belgium and the Ardennes. That is why Sir Douglas Haig chose the valley of the Scarpe for his attack last April. Here the German positions stretch from Gavrelle, some 2½ miles north of the river, to Fontaine, about five miles south of it. Behind them is the main German position extending from Drocourt, at the edge of the Lens coal-field, on the north, to Quéant, where it joins the Hindenburg line that runs south-east to St. Quentin and the highlands above the Aisne. If the entrenchments between Drocourt and Quéant are carried the plain lies open behind the Germans. Lens, then, and Douai would certainly fall. North of Lens the German line, with all the industrial districts which it keeps in captivity, would be in jeopardy, and, south, the enemy could hardly hold St. Quentin, or Laon.

A concert will be given at the Victoria Theatre on Monday, November 26th, under the auspices of St. Andrew's Society, in aid of the Heather Day Fund.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha have decided to despatch their steamer *Chikuzen Maru* to the Indian Ocean to search for the *Hitaichi Maru*, which has become very much overdue at Delagoa Bay.

A ship's cook has reported to the Police that while walking along Chatham Road, near the Railway Bridge, two men came up from behind and snatched his handkerchief, in which he had tied \$500 in bank notes. The men escaped.

A Chinese, employed as third engineer on board the *s.s. Durumbeeet*, has reported to the Police that he came ashore on Wednesday with two firemen, after having been paid off by the ship, and had \$100 in silver, which he changed into bank notes. On nearing the Central Market one of the firemen invited him to tea and when he refused they set upon him and made off with his money.

NEW HUNGARIAN FRANCHISE.

300,000 WOMEN VOTERS.

M. Vassanyi, the Minister charged with the franchise reform measure, will introduce his Bill in the autumn session. It will provide for secrecy of the ballot, and one vote one value, and will add over three million new voters to the register. Certain categories of women will be included, namely, war widows, women passing examinations, and women having independent businesses.

It is expected that there will be some 200,000 women voters in all. The number of electoral districts will also be greatly increased.

THE RUNAWAY TRUCK CASE.

PRISONERS ACQUITTED OF MANSLAUGHTER.

JURY'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The case in which two youthful Chinese were charged with manslaughter was concluded at the Criminal Sessions yesterday, by the Chief Justice (Sir William Ross Davies).

Evidence was given by Mr. Reiton, a missionary, who described how he saw the truck in charge of two Chinese in Queen's Road. He was in a shop and heard a noise. He rushed to the door and saw the Chinese let go of the truck which had apparently got out of control. The men shouted and then ran away, chased by a man who blew a police whistle. Witness then went to the bottom of the street and saw the child lying on the road with a serious wound in her head.

Mr. Alabaster—Do you consider the affair was an accident?

His Lordship—I cannot allow that.

In reply to further questions by Mr. Alabaster, witness said that Queen Victoria Street was usually a dirty street with pieces of vegetable and other rubbish about.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, for the defence, said that he would call expert evidence to prove that the brakes were not in order before the accident occurred. If that were so, no charge of negligence could be brought against the prisoners. The fact that the truck came down the hill with the long shafts first showed that the prisoners were extremely careful.

The Crown had suggested that the truck had no rope attached to it, but there was no regulation enforcing the use of a rope. It was entirely unnecessary. As the result of a trial it was found that two men were able to control the truck. Two persons were in charge of the truck in this case. Then how could the accident be accounted for? The street was littered with vegetable matter, and the stronger boy, treading on it, slipped. The younger boy alone was unable to control the truck.

The first prisoner, in his statement, said that while taking the truck along Queen Victoria Street, he slipped. He tried his best to get the truck under control, but failed. The brake was rusty and he was unable to apply it.

His Lordship said the police should take steps to prevent little boys from being placed in charge of trucks in the streets. He thought the Attorney-General should make representations on the subject.

The Attorney-General—May I discuss the point with your lordship afterwards?

The second prisoner corroborated his companion's evidence.

The Attorney-General—You, also, like the other prisoner, say you always apply the brakes when going down a hill?—Witness—Yes.

The Attorney-General—You also tell the story of slipping on something for the first time—I was too much troubled in mind at the Police Station to do anything.

Mr. J. Van der Lely, mechanic to Messrs. Alexander Ross & Co., gave it as his opinion that the brake was not in working order at the time of the accident.

The Attorney-General—Do you mean not in perfect working order, or that it would not work at all?—Could not work at all.

Mr. Alabaster said that the only material evidence was that of the two prisoners, who had stated what had happened. There was nothing to contradict their statement.

The Attorney-General said that the only point was whether the two prisoners showed such neglect of ordinary care that they deserved some punishment for the death of the child. The question of the brake might be omitted altogether, but there was one point he wished to emphasize—the truck started down the incline at too high a speed so that it could not be stopped. It would be gross negligence to start a truck in such a position at other than a snail's pace. If the truck had been started at a slow speed it would have been easy of control. For the first time the story had been told of one of the prisoners slipping, and of the inability of the other to control the truck. He asked the jury to say that the prisoners had brought the truck round the corner too fast and that they were therefore guilty of gross negligence.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG HOOI SAM-PO.")

RESIGNATION OF WAR MINISTER.

PEKING, November 23rd.

Wang Shi-chen acting Premier, has resigned the Ministry of War. It is not yet decided who will be the successor to Tuan Chi-jui.

The President will punish Wang Yu-hsien and Fang Kuok-chang.

Li Ho-kee, the Tsuchun of Fukien, has wired to Peking stating that his army has reached Swatow.

The President has ordered Wang Chen-yuan, Tsuchun of Hupeh, to control the troops in Hunan.

Tang Chi-yao, the Tsuchun of Yunnan, has wired to Peking demanding: (1) the restoration of the former Parliament and (2) liberty of action for Li Yuan-hung.

CANTON NEWS.

(BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG HOOI SAM-PO.")

CANTON, November 23rd.

ANOTHER GUNBOAT SUNK.

The gunboat *Kong Sai*, which was lying in front of the Generalissimo's office, (the Cement Works) was sunk by its crew yesterday. Everything was seized as happened to the other gunboat *Po Chit*, which was sunk about four days ago. The reason for sinking the vessel is unknown. The matter has been reported to the Commissioner of the River-Defence Department.

ATTACK ON FUKIEN.

The Authorities have jointly requested General Luk Wing-tung to appoint Li Lich-kwan Chief Commander to attack Fukien. General Luk has acquiesced.

TUCHUN'S VISIT TO THE GENERALISSIMO.

The Tsuchun, Mok Wing-sun, visited the Generalissimo, Sun Yat-sen, yesterday. Mok requested the Generalissimo to give orders to disband the People's army. It is said that Mok is the first Tsuchun who has visited the Provisional Government.

GENERAL LUK'S DEMANDS.

In reply to various Tsuchun requests for disarmament, General Luk Wing-tung has demanded the Government to convoke the former Senate and to restore Li Yuen-hung's Presidency. Luk has also requested other high officials, in the South-West to make similar demands on the Peking Government.

DR. SUN'S NEPHEW KILLED.

Whilst Sun Chan-hing, Dr. Sun Yat-sen's nephew, was going to Whampoa (the Cement Works) on the launch *Tai Shan*, some of the gunboats of the 1st Squadron, opened fire on the boat and Sun Chan-hing was killed. He fell into the water wounded and his body was picked up yesterday. The launch, it is said, was travelling in a prohibited area, but the firing was a mistake and much sympathy has been expressed with Dr. Sun in his bereavement.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EXCLUSION OF CHINESE FROM THE PEAK DISTRICT.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

Sir,—By means of Mr. Lo's letter in this morning's *Daily Press*, I first learnt that an amending Bill is shortly to be brought before the Legislative Council for the purpose of prohibiting Chinese from living in or owning houses in the Peak district.

Although not one of the "most wealthy and influential" members of the community, may I ask the Government, for the benefit of myself and family and others, that when the Bill is drafted, it should prohibit Asiatics owning or living in houses above or on May Road?

I have no time at present to write a longer letter, and may I ask some influential person to take this matter up, for the reasons for my demand must be apparent to all Europeans.

Enclosing my card—I am, Yours, etc.,

THE WAR.

THE LATEST BRITISH PUSH.

LIMIT OF VICTORY NOT YET REACHED.

TOTAL PRISONERS APPROACHING 9,000.

ENEMY SANGUINARILY REPULSED IN ITALY.

RUSSIANS TO BEGIN PEACE POURPARLERS.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].)

THE NEW BRITISH DRIVE. THE SUCCESS GROWING HOURLY.

LONDON, November 22nd.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, wiring in the evening says:—We have not yet reached the limit of our victory and the success grows hourly. The total number of prisoners is approaching nine thousand. Great stretches of new country and fresh villages are being captured, and besides increasing in depth the wedge is spreading at the base.

The weather continues most unfavourable, heavy mist preventing all aeroplane observations. Nevertheless our airman continue to fly over the battleground penetrating far into the enemy territory, at a level with the tree tops. The latest village captured is Cantaining, and our troops are now in the neighbourhood of Bourbon and Moeuvre, while fighting is progressing in the region of Rumilly.

The enemy attempted only a few small counter-attacks between Rumilly and Noyelles, with troops hurried up for the purpose, but all were easily repulsed. At Cantaining and beyond Maisnières we have broken into sections of the last line of defence and hold the Hindenburg Line with the famous tunnel. Here the counter-attacks have been heavy and pressed with great determination, but we hold everything taken.

Our casualties are almost incredibly small. The troops are most cheerful, and are roaming over the new unspoiled country, where villages are undestroyed and where tilled fields abound.

THE GERMAN VERSION.

LONDON, November 22nd.

A German wireless official message says:—We repulsed English thrusts to the north of Lens and south of the Scarpe, in the neighbourhood of Roncourt. The battle south-west of Cambrai continues. The enemy failed to break through, gaining only a little ground beyond our front lines. We drove back the enemy to Annoix and Fontaine and to departure positions south of Rumilly. Wreckage of Tanks lies over the whole battle field.

Strong French thrusts between Craonne and Berry-au-Bac failed, except north-east of Laville-aux-Bois.

EARLIER CABLES.

FURTHER PROGRESS.

LONDON, November 22nd.

Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Advancing last night northward of Cantaining we attacked and captured Fontaine-Notre-Dame with a number of prisoners.

COMPLETE ANSWER TO HINDENBURG'S ELASTIC DEFENCE.

LONDON, November 22nd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's brilliant surprise victory furnishes an engrossing topic. Its tactical possibilities are being exhaustively discussed, and satisfaction is expressed that a complete answer has been found to Hindenburg's so-called elastic defence. Tributes are paid to the gallantry shown by the troops in advancing into the unknown, to the genius of Sir Douglas Haig in shouldering the responsibility for the remarkable innovation, and to the skill of General Sir Julian Byng and his able staff in executing the most successful operation, which has changed the whole face of the war on the Western Front at a stroke.

It is believed that the Tanks advanced in masses, probably hundreds together. Their assemblage was unknown to the enemy by a miracle of secrecy. Their success may be revolutionary tactically, as the British soldiers and engineers who invented the Tanks have now proved their possibilities.

THE VALUE OF THE TANKS.

Sir Douglas Haig's victory has certainly established the Tank as a definitely new and important military arm. Hitherto, artillery preparation has made the ground impassable for the assailants and enabled the enemy to prepare new defences. The success of the Tanks now opens up a prospect of open warfare; at least the first result will be that the German must man the Western front more heavily than recently. Thus the victory is bound immediately to affect the Italian situation.

ENEMY'S MAIN COMMUNICATIONS

EXPOSED TO SHELL FIRE.

One important result of the victory is that the great Cambrai junction of railways and roads, which is the chief factor in the enemy's main communications, is now exposed to shellfire.

BEST KEPT SECRET OF THE WAR.

LONDON, November 22nd.

Mr. Philip Gibbs, writing from Headquarters, says the attack was the best kept secret of the war. Not a whisper of it reached the Press correspondents, who were constantly up and down the lines. The enemy did not dream of such a blow, for they could not know that numerous Tanks during recent nights were crawling along the roads and hiding in the daytime in woods. When the Tanks emerged from the mist the Germans were aghast and dazed. Many hid in dugouts and then surrendered. Behind the Tanks marched platoons of British infantry, cheering and shouting, while thousands of British shells poured into the Hindenburg Line. Hardly a single shell burst came from the enemy's side. It was clear at a glance that the enemy were weak in artillery.

LIGHT BRITISH CASUALTIES.

A Battalion of Royal Fusiliers gained its objectives without a single casualty, and other English battalions had the lightest losses. These were mostly from machine-guns. Only two hundred walking wounded were received at one dressing station five hours after the battle began.

A CAVALRY MAN'S DAY.

LONDON, November 22nd.

Mr. Percival Phillips, another Correspondent at Headquarters, reports that the troops were wonderfully inspired by the feel of firm earth, the sight of unbroken country, and the consciousness that they had penetrated the Germans' strongest line. He proceeds: "I saw to-day the finest picture seen in this war—a steady stream of cavalry pouring across the battered Hindenburg Line and for six miles beyond. They were not the first, however, to pass the barrier. Nearly twenty-four hours earlier a detachment of Horse led the way across the enemy's trenches, cheered by the Tank crews. The Infantry and Cavalry were in action, from noon onwards, among the hills and valleys skirting the Cambrai plain, rounding up fugitives, clearing up villages, and steadily widening the salient. They rode down the rearguard columns and charged the German batteries. One detachment galloped at two field batteries hidden in a hollow, and subdued the gunners. It has been a Cavalryman's day. Their work is more talked about, even than that of the Tanks."

EVERY TANK TO DO ITS DAMNEDEST.

When the Tanks advanced at dawn they were led by their commanding chief, like an ancient king at the head of his armoured host, flying his battle-flag. They also had a battery, for the following message went forth to every crew before the attack:—"We expect every Tank to do its damndest."

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

FRENCH REPORT INTENSE ARTILLERY DUEL.

LONDON, November 22nd.

A French official message says:—There is an artillery duel of somewhat marked intensity in the region north of Chemin-des-Dames, between the Aisne and Lamiette, and in Champagne. On right of the Meuse there is a violent artillery action, in the sector north of Chambrille.

EARLIER CABLES.

FOUR HUNDRED PRISONERS CAPTURED.

PARIS, November 22nd.

A communiqué says:—The Germans this morning counter-attacked our new positions to the south of Jurincourt.

Our fire repulsed them with serious losses. We took four hundred prisoners yesterday.

MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATION TO BE SENT TO LEADERS.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Kennedy Jones suggested that the Government should send a message to Sir Douglas Haig, congratulating him on the splendid achievement of the most recent offensive on the Western Front.

Mr. Bonar Law replied:—I have very little doubt that the Cabinet will send such a message, but I am quite sure that neither Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, who planned, nor General Sir Julian Byng, who carried out, the operations, will need to be assured of the admiration with which we regard the operations. (Cheers.)

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALIAN FRONT.

GERMANS STORM HEIGHTS.

LONDON, November 22nd.

A German wireless official message states:—The Austro-Germans stormed Monte Fontana and Monte Spinaucia, between the Brenta and the Piave.

ENEMY MASS ATTACK DRIVEN BACK.

LONDON, November 22nd.

An Italian official message says:—Between the Brenta and the Piave we sanguinarily repulsed the enemy on San Marino, Monte Pertica and Monte Monfenera.

The enemy reached a few advance elements on Monte Fontana.

We drove back an enemy mass attack at Casera Moletta Davanti, on the Asiago Plateau.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE HELIGOLAND FIGHT.

THE RETURN OF THE VICTORIOUS FORCE.

LONDON, November 22nd.

A Reuter correspondent, describing the return of the Naval forces from the Heligoland fight, says:—They came into port while the Fleet was coaling and received tremendous cheers from coal black crews. It was a most impressive scene, as the grim, battle-scarred, victorious force, came in with the Flagship leading, accompanied by destroyers and battle cruisers and others bearing marks of battle, with the muzzles of the guns uncovered and burst a yellow brown, telling of the fight, one with her mast heeling over and with a slight drag in the water suggesting a limp.

SUBMARINE WARFARE. RENEWED ACTIVITY FULLY EXPECTED.

LONDON, November 22nd.

A high Naval Authority has informed Reuter that renewed activity of the U-Boats is fully expected. The fact that only one ship was lost in the previous week was largely due to fortuitous circumstances, and there is no reason at present to assume that there will be any decrease in the activity of submarines.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

IMMEDIATE PEACE POURPARLERS URGED.

LONDON, November 22nd.

A Russian wireless official message states:—The Council of the Peoples' Commissaries, in the name of the Government of the Russian Republic, has deposed General Dukhonin, owing to his refusal to offer an armistice and has appointed General Krylenko as Commander-in-Chief. It urges soldiers to arrest Counter-Revolutionary Generals, thus preventing lynch law, which is not worthy of the Revolutionary Army, and invites regiments at the front to elect Plenipotentiaries to immediately begin peace-pourparlers with the enemy.

TO COUNTERACT BOLOISM.

QUESTIONS ASKED IN THE COMMONS.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Faber asked:—"In view of the effects of Bolosism in Russia and Italy and the steps being taken in France and America to deal with this is the Government taking all possible steps in the same direction?"

Mr. Pennefather asked:—"Have steps been taken to counteract German anti-British propaganda in Italy and to bring home to the masses in Italy the truth regarding any matters represented?"

Mr. Bonar Law:—The answer to both questions is in the affirmative.

ENEMY WRITER'S TRIBUTE TO BRITISH FREEDOM.

AMSTERDAM, November 23rd.

Major Morath, in an article admonishes "certain impatience and anxiety exhibited in Germany" as regards further progress on the Italian front, and attributes British perseverance to the freedom of the press to comment, and the unrestricted treatment of strategic questions by some authorities, which strengthens the trust in British leadership and policy at home and in the Dominions. "I think we might learn from that."

He regards the fall of Jerusalem as within the bounds of possibility.

BRITISH ELECTORAL REFORM.

LONDON, November 23rd.

In the House of Commons the Electoral Reform Bill giving Proportional Representation has been rejected by 202 votes to 122.

The principle of an alternative vote in three-cornered contests for single-member constituencies was adopted by 150 votes to 121.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS AND THE VOTE.

LONDON, November 22nd.

In consequence of the views expressed in the course of yesterday's debate in the House of Commons in regard to conscientious objectors, the decision reached will probably be amended so as to be made only to apply to those declining to engage in any sort of war service.

TREASURY BUYS DUTCH COMPANY'S SHARES.

LONDON, November 22nd.

A Caisse orders the transfer to the Treasury of Royal Dutch Petroleum Company shares at the rate of fifty-one pounds per hundred florins.

A BY-ELECTION RESULT.

LONDON, November 22nd.

Mr. Allen, Unionist, has been returned unopposed for North Armagh.

BRITISH VICTORIES IN FRANCE AND PALESTINE.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM FRENCH PRESIDENT.

LONDON, November 22nd.

The Press Bureau announces that President Poincaré has warmly congratulated His Majesty the King on the magnificent British victories in France and Palestine. His Majesty has heartily thanked the President for his friendly message.

A TRIBUTE TO BRITISH EFFICIENCY.

LONDON, November 23rd.

On the occasion of the conclusion of the American Mission in London, Colonel House, interviewed by Reuter, said that he was impressed by the wonderful machinery created in the heart of the Empire to control the British share in the war. "You have given the world an example of the efficiency of democracy of lasting value."

EARLIER CABLES.

THE AMERICO-JAPAN AGREEMENT.

LONDON, November 22nd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour stated that China had communicated to Great Britain the text of China's declaration to Japan and the United States regarding the Japan-American Agreement. He did not understand that the declaration meant that China had not recognised the Agreement, and the Government had no reason to anticipate that it would cause any difficulties between China and any other Ally.

CHEMICAL FACTORY EXPLOSION IN GERMANY.

MANY CASUALTIES AND IMMENSE DAMAGE.

LONDON, November 22nd.

It is reported from Zurich that the Elekton Chemical Works at Griesheim-on-Main, near Frankfurt, the most extensive in Germany, were totally destroyed by an explosion on Tuesday.

There were many casualties and immense damage was done.

LATEST CABLES.

ZURICH, November 22nd.

Stock Exchange circles state that the Griesheim Chemical Works furnished one-sixth of the whole supply of salt petre in Germany.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN ATROCITIES IN EAST AFRICA.

LONDON, November 22nd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Macpherson stated that the military authorities in East Africa were already taking steps to inquire into the commission of atrocities by the Germans and the German nation on British war prisoners during the early stages of the campaign in East Africa, with a view to bringing to trial anybody against whom satisfactory evidence was obtainable.

THE COTTON SITUATION.

LONDON, November 22nd.

The cotton spinners have declined the employers' offer of a ten per cent. increase from December 16th and a further ten per cent. on March 16th.

The Cotton Control Board announces the arrival at Liverpool of 189,000 bales of American cotton, not included in the recent census. Supplies in Britain have thus been increased by this amount.

TRADE COMMISSIONERS TO BE APPOINTED.

IMPORTANT SCHEME AGREED UPON.

LONDON, November 22nd.

The report of the Committee appointed in 1913 to advise the Board of Trade on the work of the Commercial Intelligence Branch states it has been decided to appoint three Trade Commissioners in Canada (at Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg respectively), two in Australia (at Melbourne and Sydney), two in South Africa (at Cape Town and Johannesburg), two in India (at Calcutta and Bombay), one in New Zealand (at Wellington), one in the Straits Settlements (at Singapore), and one in the West Indies (at Trinidad). Other posts will be created as opportunity arises. The scheme generally agrees with the recommendations of the Dominions' Royal Commission. The Treasury has sanctioned the immediate inception of the scheme.

"ENTENTE'S SHARPENED HUNGER BLOCKADE."

AMSTERDAM, November 22nd.

It is announced in Berlin that the zone of the submarines has been extended to meet the Entente's sharpened hunger blockade against neutrals, chiefly by the establishment of a new barred zone around the Azores, which has become an important hostile base in Atlantic navigation, and the closing of the Channel to Greece, which has up to the present been left open to the Mediterranean.

WAR COMMITTEE IN FRANCE.

PARIS, November 22nd.

A new War Committee has been established, President Poincaré presiding. It is composed of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Marine, the Minister of Munitions, and the Minister of the Blockade. It will be charged with the duty of directing the policy of the war.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, November 22nd.

The silver market is quiet.

OUR ULTIMATE VICTORY.

SIR W. ROBERTSON'S VIEW.

General Sir William Robertson, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, opened, on Saturday, a new Orthopaedic Hospital at Harnstead, which has been provided by the Allied Hospital Benevolent Society. He spoke of the fighting now going on in the neighbourhood of Ypres, where our men fought so gallantly in 1914, and said that the first battle of Ypres was one of the most important of the war, because it completed the work of the Marne, and defeated the efforts of the enemy to overrun France. At that time our forces fought under every disadvantage of numbers and equipment, but the tables were turned to-day, and we had the advantage, both in equipment and numbers, against the enemy, which was unable to hold the very position that our men held in 1914. Every effort was being made by the foe, and the flower of his army was thrown in to endeavour to check our advance, but all such efforts had failed.

During 1917 (continued Sir William) we had taken from the enemy more prisoners and over four times the number of guns than we ourselves had lost to them during the whole of the war. We now possessed an army second to none in the world, and nobody knew that better than the enemy. The foe was suffering heavy losses, and was being compelled to bring forward the younger classes two years or more before their proper time, while our losses were very much lighter than they were in 1915 and 1916, when our equipment, our artillery, and our aircraft were less satisfactory than at present. Our gallant troops had established a moral and material ascendancy over the enemy, and there was supreme confidence in all ranks of the Army at the front, from the top to the bottom. It was frequently reported to him from all parts of the front the splendid spirit of confidence which everywhere prevailed. Than this nothing was a more sure proof of the achievement of ultimate victory, and the people of this country might have every confidence, but it was a great but—they could only reasonably feel that confidence if they did their part thoroughly, and saw to it that the Army had munitions and men and equipment in plenty, and that they themselves were doing their part in the matter of economy and self-sacrifice. It was a matter of conscience for every individual to say how far this was being done at present. In three years the Army had accomplished marvels, and the best part of the nation had responded nobly to the call of duty, and had shown a readiness to give all even their lives, in the cause of right and justice. There might be much to do before the enemy was finally defeated, but it could certainly be done with determination, cohesion, and patriotism on the part of all concerned. These things, however, must not be mere forms of words, but must be put into practical operation.

PARENTS OF FIGHTING MEN.

NEW PENSIONS CONCESSION.

The Minister of Pensions announces that it has been decided to extend the provisions of the Order in Council and Royal Warrants of March last regulating the grant of pensions to the widows and other dependents of sailors and soldiers, so that—

(a)—The parent or parents of a man who has died as a result of the present war may, if they are become wholly or partly incapable of self-support from infirmity or age, and in pecuniary need, be granted a pension at such rate (not less than 3s. 6d. or more than 15s. a week) as the Minister may determine according to the circumstances of each case, notwithstanding that the parent or parents were not dependent on the sailor or soldier before he joined for service.

(b)—The parent or parents of a man who has died who may have been or may hereafter be pensioned under the provisions of the said Order in Council or Royal Warrant at a rate less than 15s. a week may in like circumstances be granted an increase of pension at such rate as the Minister may determine, irrespective of the amount of their dependence on the sailor or soldier before he joined for service.

(c)—All pensions now current of a smaller amount than 2s. 6d. a week will be raised to that rate, and in future no pension to parents will be less than 2s. 6d. a week. Grants made under this concession will in no case have effect from a date earlier than September 1st, 1917.

PIMPLES, BOILS & BLOTCHES.

A person suffering from eruptions in the skin has much to endure. It is not merely the discomfort and irritation and painful sensation, but life is made miserable by depression of spirits. The liver is torpid, and the kidneys are partially inoperative, and you feel languid and weak. The disease is in the blood, and when the system is not cleansed through the usual channels Nature asserts herself and forces portions of the impurities through the skin in the form of Pimples, Boils and Blisters. External remedies—powders, ointments, lotions—only alleviate; they do not get at the cause. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills get at the cause by removing the disease from the blood. They cleanse the system by stimulating the liver and strengthening the kidneys, which filter the blood and drive out the impure matter through the bowels.

For Sale by WATKINS, Ltd., Wholesale and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores generally, at 30 cents per bottle, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by THE W. W. WATKINS CO., Ltd., Sole Proprietors, 21, Watlington Avenue, London, England.



LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH. VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other causes. It restores vitality, improves circulation, corrects defective nutrition, and builds up the system. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is recommended in all cases of nervous debility, loss of memory, insomnia, and other ailments. It is a true health-giver, and its use is a sure way to regain the vigor and energy of youth.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE. VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of impure blood, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arising. It is a powerful purifier, and its use is recommended in all cases of impure blood, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arising. It is a true health-giver, and its use is a sure way to regain the vigor and energy of youth.

VETARZO REMEDIES are sold by SOOT'S and CHAMBERS.

A truth which nobody denies

is, that the maturing of whisky by time and nature cannot be hurried. Only by years in bond can it acquire the mellowness for which

JOHNNIE WALKER

is famous.
JOHNNIE WALKER "White" Label, Over 6 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Black" Label, Over 12 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Black" Label, Over 12 years old.

To safeguard these ages our policy for the future is the policy of the past. First and foremost to see that the margin of stocks over sales is always large enough to maintain our unique quality.

Guaranteed same quality throughout the world.
To be obtained from the Sole Agents for China:
CALDER, MACGREGOR & CO.,
Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, etc.
JOHN WALKER & SONS, Ltd.,
Glasgow, Scotland.



THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
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CLARK'S B. 41. PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional diseases of the Urinary Organs in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gleet, Pains in the Back and all other Urinary Disorders. For free literature, send a postcard to Clark's Pills, 41, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

RECENT AIR RAIDS ON ENGLAND. AEROPLANES AND ZEPPELINS. DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNTS FROM VARIOUS QUARTERS

Papers recently to hand contain descriptive and detailed accounts of the air raids on England in September.

In the first raid hostile aeroplanes attacked the south-east coast of England. The raiders flew over Kent and Essex and a few of them followed the river Thames and attacked London.

The following day hostile aeroplanes appeared off the Lincolnshire and Yorkshire coasts.

A special correspondent of the Daily Mail writes: "I was on my way to the City at half-past seven when distant guns gave their unmistakable warning. People seemed to divine the approach of danger by instinct. In my club, although they confessed that they had heard no explosions, I found the servants and cooks hurrying down for safety to the members' rooms."

It was a bright, starlit night, with half a moon shining, and from the Club the picture was fascinating, as shifting stars flickered in and out among those which were fixed, the moving stars being the lights of the English patrolling machines.

The explosions came nearer. At first, it was impossible to tell which were guns and which bombs, but as the enemy approached closer the flash and bang and scream of the guns was quite different from the loud, hard, and startling explosion of the bombs. There was one exciting scene when two machines or three, dimly outlined in the converging beams of the searchlights, dashed across the sky, apparently from south-west to north-east, at a great rate.

The noise of the bombs became terrific. They fell very fast and very near—so near that one devotedly hoped they would come no nearer—but failed. The scream of the shells was like the wail of a midnight sea. Sailing very rapidly overhead, one could see groups of two or three machines either chasing or being chased; and the rapid fire of the bombs was deafening.

The raid divided itself into three sections and lasted for an hour and a half. In one hotel in a well-known thoroughfare a considerable number of people were gathered in the front of the door, and the fragments killed four men in the hotel and some in the premises opposite, besides injuring several others. Traffic was immediately stopped in the thoroughfare, and the injured were taken to the hospital.

Early this morning it was stated on reliable information that ten persons had been killed and twenty injured. The bomb fell exactly in the middle of the main doorway of the hotel and caused damage for more than 100 yards along the street. Shop fronts were entirely blown in. The front of the hotel opposite to which the bomb fell had not a pane of glass left, and some of the window frames were blown in.

Another bomb fell on a small block of flats above a row of shops. It is believed that at least one life was lost here, but it is said that no body had been found. The front of a public-house opposite was blown in and several people had remarkable escapes.

A bomb also fell some miles away to the north-east, near a famous hotel; one exploded in the river to the south-west, spraying the adjacent banks with mud and water. A third fell to the south and still another to the north. One fell in a park and did no damage.

At the London theatre the warning was received, but no one left the buildings and the performances continued without interruption, and when the performance was over the audience loudly cheered the company for their courage in carrying the performance through.

ALL LONDON'S GUNS ROARING.

Another correspondent of the same paper writing from North London said: "Most of the people out in the streets were warned of the incoming raid by eight o'clock. In the northern suburbs there was no panic, but a great press of people hurrying home by train. The last part of their journey was accomplished in darkness, for the lights were turned out and trains were going very slowly. At 8.30 special constables were patrolling the streets on brightly illuminated bicycles and motor-bicycles shouting as they went 'Take cover!'"

As they shouted the hurrying crowd heard with great clearness the big organ note booming out the arrival of the raiders. Fascinated by that sinister sound they paused at street corners and gazed up in the moonlit sky across which the searchlight were now flashing in broad streaks of silver. They could see nothing, though the whole heavens seemed to be thrashing with the roar of the Gotha engines.

Then from north and south the guns began to boom, the sky was streaked with shells, and the sight and sound of this bombardment was magnificent but terrifying. From my own rooftop on the northern heights I watched the spectacle for fifteen minutes with a great, gun-roaring close by and others replying like echoes far away. Somewhere in the mist which obscured London I could see and hear heavy explosions and traces by the burning shrapnel the course of the raiders in their figure-eight attack.

They appeared to be at this time (just about nine o'clock) circling slowly and in the thick of the intense, whistling bombardment from the big guns on all sides. The aeroplanes seemed to be still visible, but high up in the moonlight I could see (two miles high at least) little flashes of electric blue from time to time under which puffs of shrapnel were bursting.

The attack was apparently split up into two sections. The first group of raiders was over and away again in little more than five minutes. The second, which was the heavier brigade and the much more imposing spectacle to watch, launched a mass attack and bore the brunt of the most persistent gunfire.

One lesson driven home by the air raid was the importance of keeping clear of doorways.

Deaths in doorways were a popular result of the raid. In most cases in London the bombs—and they were not huge—fell in the streets, boring holes huge and deep, exploding and blowing in doors, shattering windows and blowing in doors on both sides of the road. The facade of a hospital was battered and smashed and peppered with shrapnel. Into the middle of the road, precisely opposite the front door, a bomb fell. The wood-paving burst on wards. Not a soul inside the hospital received even a scratch, but the windows in the front were smashed, and bricks hurled to a great height fell through the skylight and into the basement, injuring nothing but glass and bottles.

Another example. Almost all the front of a small hotel was blown in and three people staying in the place were killed outright. Here again, the doorway peril was emphasised. Two Colonials were crouching for shelter three doors away from the smashed hotel. They were killed instantly. Their bodies and the bodies of the raiders, from the hotel were carried onto the hospital. A few doors away the front windows and the door of a gunsmith's shop were smashed. A few minutes later the gunsmith and his wife, who had been together to the theatre, came back and walked in through their window. Five minutes later the delay was over and the raiders were gone.

Y.C.A. establishments run for the benefit of soldiers were demolished. One was a small place of entertainment, empty at the time of the raid. Not long after the last man had left a bomb fell through the roof. Little damage was visible in the front of the house, but behind it looked as though an earthquake had visited the place. The outside walls were stripped and the street was piled with shrapnel. The second "Red Triangle" institution to suffer was some miles away. Here was another astonishing earthquake picture, and here, too, happened a series of miraculous escapes. It is a small street mostly composed of houses occupied by different families on different floors. Hundreds of people were sleeping here when the warning of the first raid came. Most of them lived as low as they could. A few stayed there for three-quarters of an hour until they thought all danger past. Then they trooped back to bed.

One young woman, more daring than the rest, insisted upon remaining out in the street and walked up and down the pavement watching the raid. Suddenly, she says, there was a blinding flash up in the sky, and immediately over her head, in the middle of the road, at a height of about three stories up. Then came a "fearful bang," the smashing of glass and woodwork, and after that the tumult of indescribable things. The falling bomb had burst in the air and the concussion of it whirled the girl round like a top. The glass of the window burst out, and she was flung her down the street. The glass of the window burst out, and she was flung her down the street. The glass of the window burst out, and she was flung her down the street.

Every member of every household had a wonderful tale to tell. The most wonderful of all was told by a woman who was alive to the end of the raid. Several women in one house of eight rooms had hairbreadth escapes. Three of them on the landing were blown downstairs on to the ground floor. Here in the front room a girl in bed had her own door blown clean off its hinges and flung on to her. The fragments of the window-frame were together with a lot of other litter, piled on the door, out of it all she got up with never a scratch on her. But she was half-dead with nauseating fumes and the thick dust of the old house as it fell about her.

Out of other bedrooms in adjoining houses other people crawled or were blown out. One woman had her bed turned over on her. Her hat, which was on a small table by the bedside, was whirled up to a height of eight feet and fell on her head, hat-peg on the door, "as if by magic." Three little girls in an upper floor at the end of the street were badly cut by broken glass and taken to the hospital; the bank at the corner had all its windows blown out, and so had the chemist's opposite. Another bomb there were only two in this area—fell on a large house in a crescent near by. It smashed up the back of the house and killed the cook who was sleeping in the basement. The bomb fell right on the bed, and for three hours the firemen and police were digging among the wreckage before they could find the poor woman's body.

The second raid caused the death of three persons and serious injury to nine more in a North London street. Following the sound of the first explosion in another quarter many of the residents of a poor and populous street went to their doors and standing in the supposed security of an open hall-way, scanned the sky.

A small but extremely powerful bomb fell in the roadway, hurling fragments of shell and road material in every direction. Scores of windows were smashed, the flying glass and fragments wounding many in the front rooms on either side of the street.

Standing in a doorway was a woman, her five-year-old child, and her husband, a tailor employed at an aeroplane factory. The mother and child were killed instantly and the father suffered the loss of a foot. In the front room adjoining a young mother was taking her infant child out of the cradle when portions of the shell struck her. Lying here so severely that it was feared yesterday that she would not live.

Two large bombs or aerial torpedoes and two smaller bombs caused damage to the shops and houses on both sides of another street. Falling in a garden at the back of a laundry, one of the larger bombs dug a huge hole, displaced walls, broke glass, but did no other damage. The owner of the laundry, roused by the sound of an earlier explosion, looked out of his bedroom window and saw the flash of this big explosion but was saved from injury by the mirror on his dressing-table, which caught the broken glass.

Another large hole was made in the street. Shops and a few private houses lost the whole of their windows. Mr. Green was standing on his doorway when he saw the flash of the explosion and succeeded in shielding his face from the shower of glass which followed an instant later. William Gibson, an employee of a cable company, was killed in the roadway as he was running for the shelter of his own home near by.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

GERMAN PROPAGANDA IN SPAIN.

THE WORK OF GERMAN BANKS.

The revolutionary efforts of the disoriented element in Spain, promptly and firmly as they were dealt with by the Government, have not been without their aftermath.

This is taking the form of a steady current of opinion and suggestion to the effect that the Allies have been at the bottom of the whole affair. Articles are appearing almost daily in the Spanish Press either hinting at or openly affirming this strange conviction; and, absurd as it may seem in English and French eyes, it is probable that the majority of Spanish people really believe it. So much for the success of German propaganda.

But just because this story is so wildly remote from the fact it is the more difficult, now that belief in it has got so firm a hold, to eradicate it. The presence of English gold is one of the most convincing of the evidences that are adduced, and it is not every Spaniard who is sufficiently well informed or well enough versed in the sinister ingenuity of German methods to know that it comes from the German banks in Madrid, and even those who do not believe the fairy tale of English gold and who incline to another theory believe that Monarchic England is capable of looking cynically on while Republican France secures the downfall of monarchy in Spain.

PROPAGANDA COUNTS. What Spaniards people do not understand, and will not understand until these inventions are denied at least as vigorously as they are asserted, is that the Allied interests are most definitely bound up with the present regime, and that upheaval and revolution are the very last things we desire to see in a country where genuine and chivalrous neutrality is so valuable an element in safeguarding such economies as are still possible in a war designed and initiated in Germany.

And perhaps the Spaniards do not realise how happy they have been in their chief representative to the English world, King Alfonso, who long before the war was by far the most popular of the monarchs who visited England. It would be strange indeed if we desired revolution in a country where the Sovereign has been so powerful an influence in creating a feeling of good will and kinship between the two peoples.

But the whole thing is a lesson in the value of propaganda and of the danger of despising or neglecting it when it is actively employed against ourselves and, in this case, against the peace of a neutral nation.

ABOUT THE LAND WE LIVE IN.

A MAP COLLECTOR'S OPINIONS.

It has been my lot (writes a correspondent in the N.C. Daily News) to know men who after long years of personal sojourn in the Far East have gone home blissfully ignorant not only of the Chinese language, but of Chinese manners, customs, religions, philosophy, and even of Chinese geography.

The best informed of us would have a very uncomfortable quarter of an hour if we were to be put through a brisk examination on China's topography. Personally—I may say that, till quite recently, the acquisition of tolerably exact geographical information regarding China was a task by no means easy.

Many years ago, wanting to learn what I could of the geography of the Far East, I began map-collecting, and now have a stock of some hundreds of maps of all sorts; maps proper travellers' routes, plans of cities, settlements, commercial graphs, floods areas, river rises, and so on.

Needless to say, I have been immensely interested in the advertisements forthcoming issue by the N.C. Daily News of an up-to-date Atlas and Commercial Gazetteer of China, gathered from the preliminary announcements that the new work would include practically all that my collection holds, omitting city plans, etc., and I lost no time in discovering whether it were so. Lying open before me now, the book speaks for itself; and, frankly, what it tells is so amazing that were it not evident that the manner in which it tells it is still more amazing, one's capacity for appreciating marvels could rise no further.

It must be acknowledged that the compilers have produced a monumental volume. It is not merely its 22 maps, beautiful and valuable as these are, not the pages of carefully drawn graphs, illustrative of every important branch of China trade, nor even the laboriously worked out and skilfully designed tables of statistics condensing decades of Customs returns; it is not these only that give value to the volume.

There is letter-press to the extent of a full million and a quarter of words of such information as may be the ruin of the man who does not possess it. It is not as though this knowledge were readily attainable elsewhere; it is not. Pioneer work has been done before, but not in this direction and to this extent.

The completed work fills 625 pages, making a volume which for mere bulk surpasses all previous publications in China, and for intrinsic value has no peer. For business purposes the volume serves not merely as an atlas; it is an encyclopaedia as well, an encyclopaedia compiled from the surest sources for definite purposes by business men.

CUTLER PALMER & CO'S.



WATER JOHNSTONES SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.
NAPIER JOHNSTONES
\$30 per case.
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

TCHING BLOTCHES FOR THREE YEARS

On Face and Back. Disfigured Face Greatly. Was Ashamed to Go Out. Cuticura Healed in Four Weeks.

"I had thick blotches come out on my face and back. They used to itch and burn, and when the pimples became large they would break, and altogether the complaint was of a wet nature. It greatly disfigured my face and I was ashamed to go out. I went on for three years. Then I saw a Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertisement and I bought them. In about three weeks I noticed a great change and in another week I was healed." (Signed) Reginald Niebor Clarke, 11, Federation Rd., Laiba, Plymouth, Eng., June 8, 1916.

In purity, delicate medication, and refreshing fragrance, Cuticura Soap and Ointment meet with the approval of the most discriminating. Cuticura Soap is ideal for every-day toilet use. Samples Free by Post. Address postcard: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

[36-15]



BEECHAM'S La-Rola
YOUR SKIN AND COMPLEXION
can be kept in perfect condition all the year round by the use of Beecham's La-Rola. It is sold in all the leading chemists, druggists, and grocers. It is a perfect skin and complexion preserver, and it is a perfect skin and complexion restorer. It is a perfect skin and complexion cleanser, and it is a perfect skin and complexion beautifier. It is a perfect skin and complexion conditioner, and it is a perfect skin and complexion protector. It is a perfect skin and complexion nourisher, and it is a perfect skin and complexion rejuvenator. It is a perfect skin and complexion tonifier, and it is a perfect skin and complexion energizer. It is a perfect skin and complexion invigorator, and it is a perfect skin and complexion revitalizer. It is a perfect skin and complexion restorer, and it is a perfect skin and complexion preserver. It is a perfect skin and complexion cleanser, and it is a perfect skin and complexion beautifier. 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THE SERVICES' AND THEIR PAY.

£30,000,000 A YEAR INCREASE.

The War Cabinet has decided upon an increased scale of pay, aggregating £30,000,000 in the first year, to men of the Navy and Army. Briefly, they are:

To soldiers 1d. a day increase for each year of service.

Proficiency pay at the rate of 3d. or 6d. a day after six months, instead of two years, as at present.

Men with dependents will be relieved of the compulsory allotment of 6d. and 10d. a day.

Abolition of hospital stoppages.

To sailors 3d. a day extra after three years' service.

Messing allowances at 7d. and a free kit.

The Prime Minister addressed the following letter on the subject to the Secretary of State for War and the First Lord of the Admiralty:

"I am writing to convey to you the decisions which the War Cabinet have come to in regard to the raising of the pay of the Army and Navy, which, as you know, have been under consideration for some time past. In other words, it has been made a matter of reparation to us that the nation has been willing to avail itself of the services of men who have risked all to serve their country, not only with out adequate pay, but with no proper provision for their dependents or for those who have been disabled. There is no doubt that during the present war conditions in regard to pensions, separation allowances, and so on, have been enormously improved. But little has yet been done to increase the pay of the military and naval forces while on active service.

"The War Cabinet have long felt, however, that betterment should be made in this respect also. It is impossible to exaggerate the debt of gratitude which those at home owe to the men who have endured the unspeakable sufferings and hardships of modern warfare, in defence of their country's liberty and honour. The Government feel sure that the nation would wish that anything which could be done to show to the men at the front their appreciation of their heroism and self-sacrifice should be done. Their prowess, their patience, their superb and untiring valour have not only renewed the glory of our race and name throughout the world, but have surpassed any history which the long annals of the British Army record.

"The Cabinet have considered a number of different proposals. The present basis of pay is a peace basis, giving higher rates in the arms which are less attractive, or which require higher technical attainment. It ignores the risks and discomfort which are common to all arms in war. The question of a flat rate for all arms was therefore examined, but was rejected as involving too vast a revolution in the midst of war. The Cabinet would also have liked to have made some differentiation between the pay of men at home and abroad, and between men in the fighting line and men at the base, but after giving the matter their most sympathetic consideration they were convinced that it was not practicable to do this. It is not possible to draw a line of division between combatant and non-combatant services, such as the Royal Army Medical Corps and the Army Service Corps, because many of those engaged in these services are habitually under shell-fire, as the casualty lists disclose. Nor is it possible to draw a line between those who are serving at home and abroad, because there is continual movement from one part to another, and the distinction could only be made by organising a vast clerical staff to keep track of the daily movements of the millions of men in all the theatres of war, and adjust their pay accordingly.

"The general lines, therefore, upon which the Cabinet have decided to proceed have been to increase the pay of all the men in proportion to the length of their service, and to relieve men with dependents of the assignments which have hitherto been charged against them. Thus, in the case of the Army, proficiency pay at the rate of 3d. or 6d. a day will be payable after six months, instead of two years' service, as at present. An increase will be made in the soldier's pay of 1d. per day for each full year of service, since the outbreak of war. Men with dependents will be relieved of the present compulsory allotment of 6d. a day for privates and corporals, and 10d. for sergeants and higher ranks. Time-expired men will have the option of drawing a pension in addition to their pay, with retrospective effect during the war. Hospital stoppages will also be abolished.

"The decisions as regards the Navy follow generally those adopted for the Army as to assistance by the State in the payment of allowances to dependents, the shortening of the period of service qualifying for additional pay, payment of pensions to men who complete time during the war, and the abolition of hospital stoppages. Details of the proposals both for the Army and the Navy will be found in the annexure hereto.

"The Cabinet wish that more could have been done, but it has been impossible to ignore the immense additions to the burdens of taxation which increases in the pay of our huge forces necessarily entail. The improvements which have now been authorised will not increase the pay of the soldier and sailor to the extent which the Cabinet would have wished, but, none the less, they will substantially improve it, especially in the case of long service men and those who have other dependents upon them. The cost of pay and allowances to the Army and Navy at present amounts to over £225,000,000 a year. The additions now authorised will involve an addition to the Budget of more than £30,000,000 in the first year of operation. This is a large sum, but I am certain that the burden will be cheerfully shouldered by a grateful nation.

"The question of pay and allowances to the junior ranks of commissioned officers requires attention. Their leading and example throughout the war, and the immense proportion of loss that has fallen upon them, give them an inestimable claim upon the regard of their country and the confidence and admiration of their men. The measures of the Government to deal adequately with the special difficulties of their position will be announced shortly—Yours sincerely,

(Signed) D. LLOYD GEORGE.

WAR ON U-BOATS.

STRIKING INCIDENTS.

GALLANT MERCHANTMEN.

Some further incidents, taken from the records of the Admiralty, are available in connection with the war against enemy submarines. These instances serve to illustrate the diversity of the methods employed to deal with this scourge of the seas.

(1)—A torpedo gunboat sighted the periscope of a submarine on the starboard bow about 600 yards away. The captain swung the ship round until the object was on the port bow, travelling slowly in the opposite direction; when about fifty yards from the ship the periscope disappeared, and the gunboat, whose speed was then fourteen knots, altered course so that she passed directly over the submarine. The impact of a collision was felt forward, and when the captain judged that she was passing under the after-part of the ship an explosive charge was dropped. The ship was immediately turned and a second charge dropped when the first had exploded. A seaplane which was sent up circled round for an hour and reported large patches of oil on the surface. A group of mine-sweepers sweeping the bottom later reported an obstruction in this place.

(2)—A torpedo-boat on patrol in the Atlantic observed a steamer torpedoed by a submarine. She proceeded to her assistance, and shortly afterwards the steamer sank. Having picked up the survivors, the torpedo-boat circled round searching for the submarine, and shortly afterwards a large patch of oil on the surface was sighted right ahead. The torpedo-boat made straight for the spot, actually grazing over the submarine. An explosive charge was dropped as she passed over the stern, and turning round with all speed, a second and then a third charge was also detonated in the place where oil and air bubbles were coming to the surface, and the air was heavy with the smell of gasoline. Subsequent investigation by sweepers confirmed the presence of a heavy obstruction on the bottom.

(3)—No possibility or shadow of doubt of the fate of a German submarine recently torpedoed by one of our submarines is fortunately possible. A certain British submarine on patrol sighted an enemy submarine. Both boats were on the surface, and a heavy sea was running at the time. The British boat dived, and a quarter of an hour later succeeded in picking up the enemy in her periscope. She fired at an estimated range of 800 yards, and after a pause of a minute heard the concussion of a violent explosion. She rose to the surface, and sighted a patch of oil with survivors swimming in it, who were taken prisoner. These stated that the torpedo had struck them just before the conning tower. The submarine rolled over and sank, the survivors being blown up through the conning tower.

HEROIC MINESWEEPERS.

The spirit in which the officers and men employed on minesweeping perform their unending and obscure task is admirably demonstrated by a report from western waters of the English Channel.

A flotilla of minesweepers was employed in sweeping between two given points, when two mines exploded in the sweep towed by the second of the minesweeping trawlers in the flotilla. The trawler parted, and one of the two trawlers proceeded to heavy in the "kite," or depth-keeping contrivance, employed to keep the sweep astern at the required depth. When hoisted short up to the rollers it was discovered that a mine was foul of the wire, and had been hauled up against the ship's side. Furthermore, just beneath the surface the circular outlines of a second mine could be detected, entangled in the wire and swirling round in the current beneath the trawler's counter. In the circumstances, when any roll of the ship might suffice to strike one of the horns of either mine and detonate the annihilating charge, the officer in charge of the trawler chose the best course open to him in his responsibility for the lives of those under his command, and ordered the trawler to be abandoned. The senior officer of the division of minesweepers thereupon called for a volunteer, and accompanied by the engine-man, boarded the abandoned minesweeping trawler, and with heroic disregard of the imminent probability of an explosion, caused by the contact of the ship and the mine, cooly cut the sweep-wire and kite-wire. The mines fell clear without detonating, and, by means of a rope passed to another trawler, they were towed gingerly clear of the ship's side.

Now the moral of all this is a little obscure. There was no question of saving life, since the ship had been abandoned. The ship was but a trawler, whose face value was hardly equal to the cost of a cruiser broadside. The action of these two was not required of them by any higher authority, because, humanly speaking, it meant almost certain death. They were merely volunteers, and only men unfamiliar with the deathly traditions of the mine-sweeping service might wonder why they volunteered.

MERCHANT VESSELS' GUNS.

Cases are multiplying daily of successful escapes by merchant vessels from enemy submarines which show that the training of merchant marine officers in gunnery and the tactics which experience has taught the Navy are the clear of the adopted, are beginning to bear good fruit. A British merchant vessel on Admiralty charter was attacked by gunfire from a submarine at a range of three to four miles. The ship was zig-zagging at the time, and all shots went wide. She immediately replied to the fire with her deck gun, and at the sixth and seventh rounds made and damaged the submarine. The merchant vessel, which promptly abandoned the chase, from the fore part of the submarine, which was sighted on the starboard beam at a distance of twenty feet. Helm was put hard-a-part, and while the ship was swinging round the track of a torpedo passed just astern, missing by only a few yards. The master's prompt and courageous decision thereby saved the ship from the torpedo. A minute later the periscope was sighted on the starboard quarter; a shot was fired at it, when it dipped to reappear on the port quarter forty yards away. Another shot was fired, apparently striking the submarine, which vanished, and the surface of the water, where she disappeared, became covered with a yellowish oily matter.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

GERMANY'S FAILURE IN ROMANIA.

(FROM "THE MORNING POST'S" MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

The German Emperor is extremely annoyed at the failure of the Romanian campaign. We may suppose that it was expected to result in an easy victory, which would provide some encouragement as a set-off against the long series of misfortunes on the Western front. He can find no solace in the latter quarter. When in May, he paid a visit to the front in Artois, he could find nothing on which to congratulate the troops of the Sixth Army, but their success in avoiding complete defeat, and no better encouragement than to exhort them to put their trust in the "U"-boats and continue to hold out while they were finishing their work. Since that time things have gone still worse for the German arms, and he, with the whole German Staff, has recognised, since the Battle of Messines, that the struggle in which they are involved in Flanders is strategically the most vital, and tactically the most unfortunate, in which the German armies have yet been engaged. And so he decided to turn his back on the unalluring prospect, and journeyed East in search of consolation, and to air his rhetoric and vent his spleen in a characteristic speech to the troops of the Archduke Joseph's and Mackensen's armies.

It may be surmised that this excursion had been projected some time ago, and had been intended to synchronise with the conclusion of a campaign which was expected to be victorious. The defeat of the Russians in Galicia, the Bukovina had laid open the right flank of the Allied armies in Moldavia, and the general instability of the Russian troops had left the Rumanians without reliable support. In last year's campaign the Rumanian armies themselves had been almost wiped out as a fighting force, having lost heavily in men, guns, and all kinds of war material. Could more promising conditions be desired for snatching an inexpensive victory, which would carry the German eagles, Jassy, and complete the conquest of Rumania?

But things went badly from the first. The reconstitution of the Rumanian ranks, with that of the Serbian Army, among the miracles of the war, and must have been an unpleasant surprise for the Germans. Reorganised, re-equipped, and placed under two commanders—Generals Averesco and Christesco—who had gained experience and proved their merit in the field, it was in all respects ready for war. It had been at the outset of last year's unfortunate campaign, which might well have broken the heart of any army with its military spirit, undiminished, and instead of waiting to be attacked, it took the offensive and proceeded to oust the enemy from the strong positions which he had held since December last in the western highlands of Moldavia.

The Germans, seriously alarmed, hurried reinforcements to the scene of action, throughout the month of August and the first days of September made frantic attempts to round up the Rumanian Armies by a succession of outflanking and converging attacks, planned with some skill and carried out by storm forces, largely composed of German troops. But the tenacious courage of the Rumanian troops, who were ably handled by their commanders, made all these efforts unavailing, and, in the end, the Germans were forced to abandon the fruitless contest, leaving matters very much as they had been at the beginning, except that the enemy was weakened by losses and discouraged by failures tantamount to defeat, while the Rumanians were correspondingly exhilarated by success.

And so, when the Emperor arrived on the Rumanian front, the outlook was as gloomy as it had been in Artois five months ago, and to find anything pleasant and cheering to talk about he had to put the calendar back to a period which, in view of all that has happened in the interval, which was a remote. The speech, which was to have been delivered at Jassy in celebration of a fresh victory had to do service (with the necessary modifications) at Brassao, in commemoration of the deeds of Falkenhayn's Army nearly a year ago. He lavished belated praise on the troops who once again (the needed chronological adjustment being made) have proved the "eternal miracle of German strength," and relieved his own ill-humour by copious abuse of the "renegade" King Ferdinand of Rumania—the perfidious Hohenzollern whose headless of the example of his kinsman and kinsman of Bulgaria, had espoused the cause of Germany's enemies, marred the success of the German scheme for securing the complete domination of the Balkans. Clearly the Germans badly need encouragement; but it needs some finding.

The ship resumed her voyage, and reached port without further incident.

Cases of this nature, in which ships of the British merchant marine have distinguished themselves in encounters with enemy submarines, are investigated by a committee at the Admiralty, on which the Board of Trade and the shipping interests are represented, under the chairmanship of a flag officer, and the meritorious conduct of officers and men connected with the service is brought to the notice of His Majesty the King for the award of honours.

The determination of these officers and men of the merchant marine is typified by the following instance: A British armed merchantman was proceeding to Liverpool with an unarmed escort, when a submarine was sighted on the port bow of the defensively armed vessel, and at the same time a torpedo was fired, striking the escort. The master, who ordered the ship to be abandoned, but he himself, with two gunners, remained on-board. The unarmed ship took to her heels, pursued by the submarine, whereupon the master of the ship opened fire on the submarine, forcing her to abandon the pursuit. The submarine turned twice more, after which she took her gallant master and two gunners, prisoners. Their action undoubtedly saved their vessel, which reached port safely.—Daily Telegraph.

POPE'S PEACE NOTE.

RUHLMANN'S AMAZING HYPOCRISY.

Speaking of the Pope's Peace Note in the Main Committee of the Reichstag, Baron von Ruhlmann, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said:—

Whatever may be the immediate result of the Pope's peace step, this one thing may be said at once, without hesitation—that this curious initiative of the Pope, who, standing on a watch tower, supported by the most revered tradition of more than 1,000 years of priestly office, felt himself especially called to the junction of intermediary, signifies a stage in the history of this frightful conflict of nations which will appear as the imperishable page of glory in the annals of Papal diplomacy. It was a great act when the Pope threw the word of peace into the turmoil of conflict, which threatens to convert Europe into a blood-drenched place of ruins. It was precisely the German people and the German Government for whom, in the consciousness of all of their strength and internal security, it was always easy to emphasise their readiness for an honourable peace. We have every reason, thank fully to greet the initiative of the Curia, which has made it possible to expound the national German policy again in a clear and unambiguous manner. I say intentionally "national" policy because I hope and believe that the reply of the German Government both as regards its origin and contents (and, far as this can be said, of any political document whatever) embodies the will of an overwhelming majority of the German people. It is not only from the international point of view that the Pope's note is an important document. It is also a milestone in our purely German development. Is it not the first result of the collaboration between all factors of the Government and the representatives of the German people which was attempted here for the first time? If my memory does not deceive me, the collaboration in such an intimate degree has never been attempted even in purely Parliamentary countries. It is just this collaboration which in its course and its results may fill with hope a statesman who has German policy at heart, and in its broad basis by the assent of the people, and by the assent of chosen representatives of the people, which is not supported in Parliament by active intervention at the suitable moment and by statesmanlike and wise permission to the executive to develop untrammelled activity cannot hold out in the severe struggle against a foreign enemy.

Abroad the legend is frequently put about that in Germany there is a policy of the Government and a policy of the people. This is to-day a very definite legend, and nothing can destroy this legend more thoroughly than when you also unite, adhere to a policy laid down in our reply to his Holiness. There are foolish notions to the effect that in the bosom of the Government itself there are widely divergent opinions, or that there is friction among the leading personages themselves, or between the Imperial Government and the brilliant army leaders to whom we owe, next to God's help, the German victory, with stands to-day. These notions should be treated with the derision they deserve. All these authorities collaborate daily and hourly in complete harmony. A decision on really vital questions, on which a consensus of opinion is lacking is unthinkable. I do not hesitate to say that from harmonious collaboration such as took place between Parliament and the people in regard to the Pope's Note I have gained hopeful impressions for the future. In view of the confidential nature of the Committee of Seven's proceedings, which we decided upon for weighty reasons, I cannot enter into details, but I consider it nevertheless worth pointing out (there is no indiscretion in this, because the same was pointed out a few days ago in the papers) that the basis of the German reply in the form in which they were submitted to the Government appears to be acceptable to the representatives of all the parties. I can, therefore, believe, say with complete truth that all the attempts of our enemies to drive a wedge between the German Government and people regarding the foundation of our foreign policy and the action that the German people is not standing in the matter of foreign policy unitedly behind the Kaiser and the Chancellor are to be rejected as a pure invention.

ALLEGED GERMAN UNITY.

It is just from the consciousness of the complete unity between the German people and the German Parliament that German policy derives its strength to pursue a path which is necessary for the greatness and development of Germany. I would object to go into much detail about the Note. It stands as a well-considered structure, in which there is so firmly clamped to stone that any attempt to break out a single one—or, in other words, to make isolated comment—would only weaken its effect. I will, however, briefly attempt to explain from what the conditions on which it could achieve results. In the fourth year of the mighty war his Holiness the Pope, with still greater earnestness and greater emphasis than before, launched among the nations of Europe the word of peace upon earth. "Europe" the word sounds to-day like a tale of far-off times, and it is so, for today, but it is to-day also more to my mind, have proved that Europe, with a powerful Germany in its midst, could drive, and that Europe, with a powerful Germany in its midst, was mightier and stronger than before, and it among the nations there are to-day still many who believe that history can be revised backward, that a fatally mutilated Prussia, and a vaguely federal conglomeration could be reconstituted, those are illusions that are hardly pardonable in the case of historical dreamers but criminal in the case of responsible statesmen. The Pope preaches the word of peace, but even to-day the word holds good. The chief underlying motive of the German Note was to point the Holy Father to create such an atmosphere as is absolutely essential to a fruitful discussion of the numerous matters in dispute which now divide the nations. The German people is in its utmost heart firmly convinced that it is waiting a war, and from this conviction it holds good also regarding Belgium.

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[39-114]

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"MEXICO MARU" MONDAY 10th Dec., at 3 P.M.
"HAWAII MARU" WEDNESDAY 19th Dec., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports, calling at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and emigration are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Bahia de Allas, via Singapore, Marseilles, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Weekly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, New Zealand, Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo at the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING
PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KALIO MARU" SUNDAY 25th Nov., at 10 A.M.
"JOSEPH MARU" TUESDAY 27th Nov., at 8 A.M.
"AMAKUSA MARU" SUNDAY 3rd Dec., at 10 A.M.
These Formosan Line's will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be used.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager

No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

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